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PRIVATE CAPITAL. NEW POLICY IN RUSSIA. CONFIDENCE OF LEADERS.

Rica.
Recognition that the New Economic Policy is "the only proper one for the Proletariat" does not mean any theoretical relaxation in the Communist dislike of private capital and private trading. It merely means that these things are not to be prohibited, that they are to be allowed to continue in the certainty that at present they are essential to the well-being of the country and in the belief that by the time the State will have become able to perform their functions they themselves will have found the game not worth the candle. Thus, so far from the new attitude of the Communists being a renunciation of former beliefs it is a renewed affirmation of them. The Communists are so convinced that State industry and State trading are economically an advance on private industry and trading that they are prepared to let the two fight it out while carrying on business, in the perfect confidence that sooner or later their own favourite will win. However, they do not for a moment pretend that they are going to remain aloof, hold the ring, and see fair play in the struggle. For them, the whole point of the revolution is that it enables the State to be unfair to the private capitalist.

A NEW COMMISARIAT.

Competition on the market on the part of the Proletariat is no less than a specific new form of the class struggle. Consequently everything is fair, and though the private capitalist will not find himself legally abolished as in the period of militant Communism, he will find it quite useless to expect any justice from the referee.

Competition on the market by the Proletariat means competition by the State itself, the Co-operatives, and by the State trusts, etc., which do business on behalf of the Proletariat. The new Commissariat of Internal Trade is intended as a sort of general headquarters for co-ordinating and directing this competition, which, as the Communists now see it, is far more subtle than any "taxing the private trade out of existence" which was once the notion of some of the more simple-minded. It means the assumption by the State of the functions often performed in other countries by large combines which, by dumping or by refusing to sell, contrive to throw their rivals out of business or to raise the selling price of a commodity. The Communists hope by the same methods to throw out of business their rivals, the private capitalists (not at once, of course, but by a lengthy process), and, in smaller things, to prevent any change in prices of which they do not approve. They see all this part of the struggle with private capital as a struggle between rival combines, and they think that their own combine is the better armed of the two.

SQUEEZING A STATE TRUST.

This clear conception of the form which the struggle with the private capitalist is to take has not been reached suddenly. It may have been in Lenin's mind. It was certainly not in the minds of the bulk of his followers during those years when, "gritting their teeth," they watched the first effects of the New Economic Policy, that they then regarded simply as a concession forced from them by the hostility of the peasants. They have reached it by an adventurous process of self-education. During the years which, as distinguished from those of the exultant slow murder of the rouble, may be described as those of the rouble's reprieve and subsequent astonished coalescence, the Communists in charge of the financial organs of the State, under the tutelage of several specialists of the old regime, have come to find that they control an extraordinary number of levers much more subtle in their effects than the simple obvious levers of confiscation and discriminating distribution of which at first they were exclusively aware. They have been tentatively trying the effect first of one and then of another of these fascinating, newly-discovered levers and, experimenting at first on the unfortunate bodies of other State institutions, have convinced themselves of the universal operation of certain financial laws which elsewhere are accepted as axiomatic. For example, they found with ingenious glee that by refusing credit to one of their own trusts they could compel it to bring down the prices of the goods it manufactured. Comrade X of the trust thought this very unfair of Comrade Z of the Commissariat of Finance, because it lessened the beauty of the balance-sheet he had been hoping to present. But Comrades A, B, C, and D, looking on and observing the desired fall in prices, applauded Comrade Z loudly, and said that they had never seen anything so clever in their lives. Would he please do it again? And Comrade Z, delighted, did it again, until some of the trusts were squeaking for mercy.

ROUTING THE BREAD SPECULATOR.

Well, if you can make one of your own trusts squeak for mercy and, although with the ear of the Government, squeak in vain, what can you not do to the private capitalist? And, as the result of a number of experiments, it has been discovered that a great many things of this kind can be done in far more effective ways than by decreeing maximum prices, forcibly closing down shops, or pulling the small private trader together with his sack from the roof or buffers of a railway wagon. The Communists are now in the exciting, delectable position of youthful engineers who sit surrounded by levers the purpose of which they have just learnt. They are exultantly looking forward to using them.

They were recently delighted by a little skirmish with the private trader over the price of bread at the time when the news of a threatened drought led to a panic in the districts which remembered with horror the famine of 1921. It was said that the panic was artificially stimulated by the traders, but the memories of 1921 are too recent to need much artificial stimulation. The price of bread flew up. The State organisations were supported with

quantities of flour from the State stores and sold at the usual prices, with the result that bread speculators suffered severely, and the price of bread on the open market dropped as swiftly as it had risen. It is action of this kind that they have in mind when they announce, as they now do announce, "we can affirm that we shall conquer" hostile and backward economic forms by the market struggle between socialised undertakings and other economic forms."

WHO IS WINNING?

Apart from this advantage which the State trading institutions have over others there are many more. The State can depress the balance against the private trader in a thousand ways. It can tax him at a higher rate than the socialised or semi-socialised institutions. It can tax the individual who trades privately more than it would tax him if he were to sell his trading ability to a co-operative institution. It can charge more rent to private than to co-operative firms. It can give credit only to these economic forms of which it approves (though it has already discovered that in so doing it may itself be heavily out of pocket). In general, the State can turn the private trader into an Ishmael against whom is every man's hand, and so long as it can do this without creating a feeling that it is itself lessening the general supply of commodities it will meet with no opposition whatever from the public, to whom it is a matter of indifference and not of principle where it buys. On paper, indeed, with all the advantages it has, the State should beat the private trader out of the field. In actual fact, only stout partisans one way or the other are very certain as to what is happening in this dim, shadowy struggle, which, though touching every side of Russian life, is ignored by 99 per cent. of its participants. Statistics are of no avail because it is impossible to get at the figures. The Communists themselves cannot say where State trade leaves off and private trade begins, how far private persons are benefiting by State trading, or what private transactions may or may not be actually strengthening the State, which has had the lion's share maybe in the original manufacture and sale of the goods concerned. One thing, however, is clear, and that is that the most important article of State export—namely, flour—is actually strengthening throughout the country the innumerable small private capitalists who produce it.—A. Ransome in *Manchester Guardian*.

H.K.W.G. & M.C.L.

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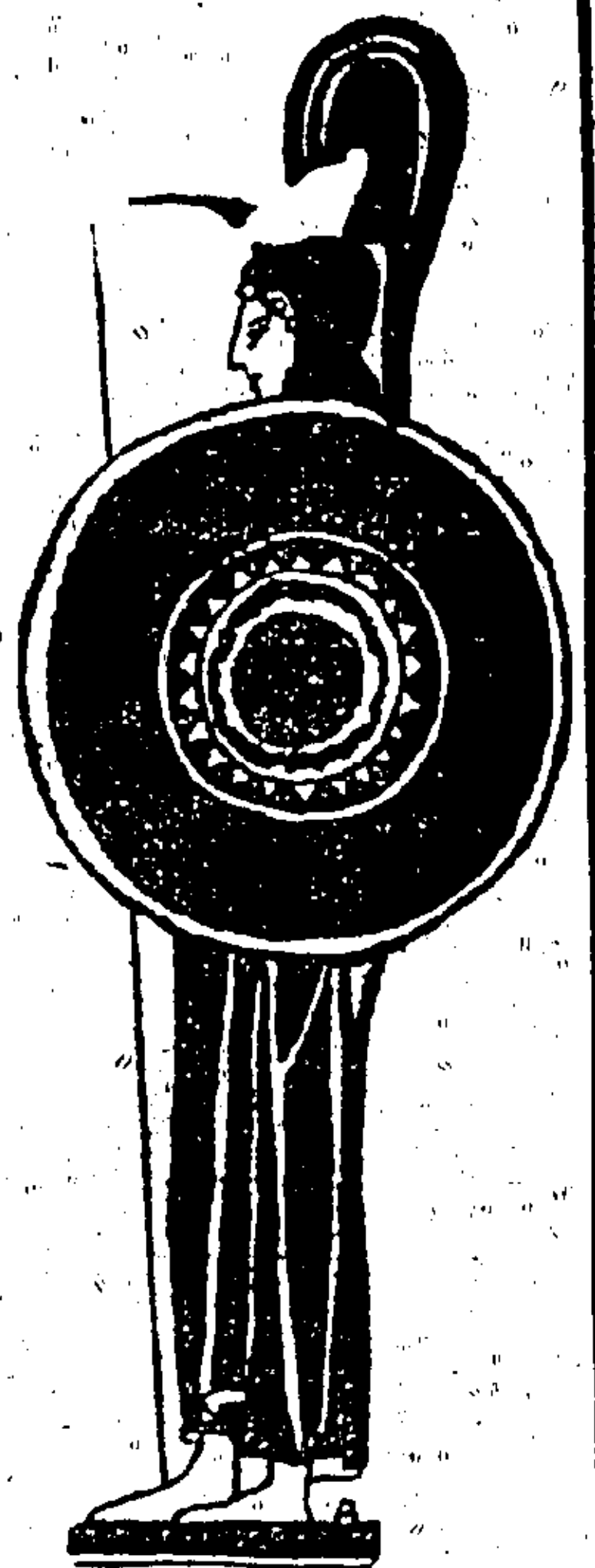
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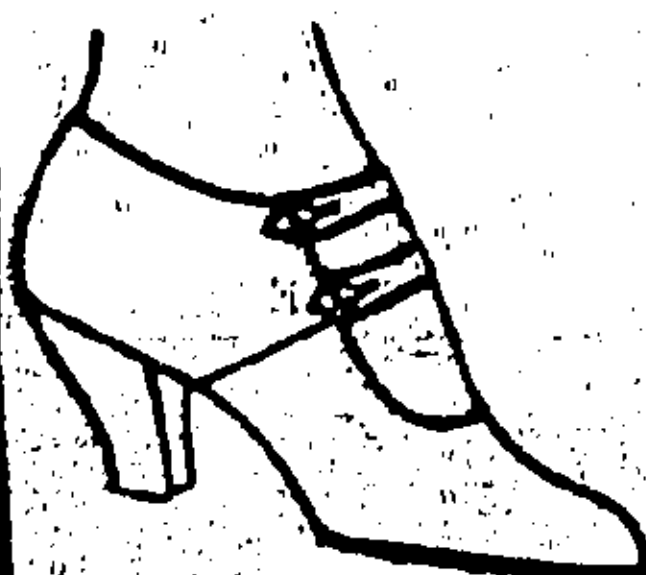
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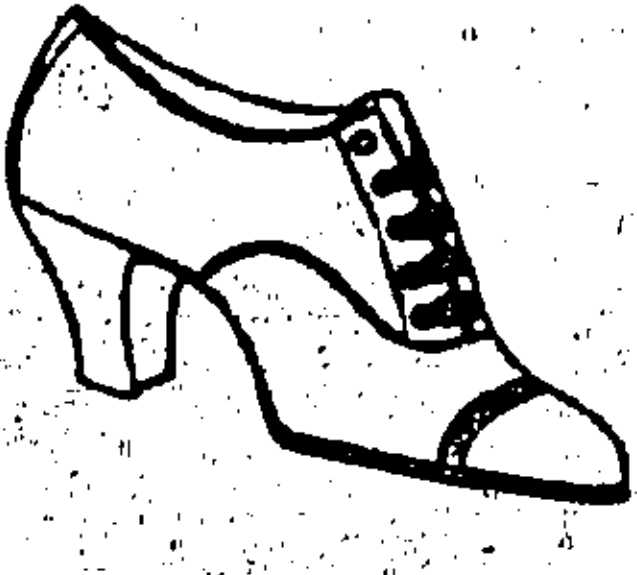
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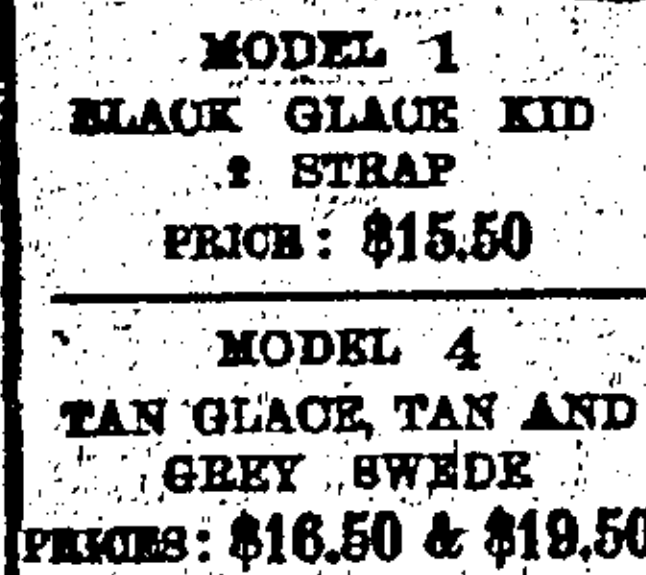
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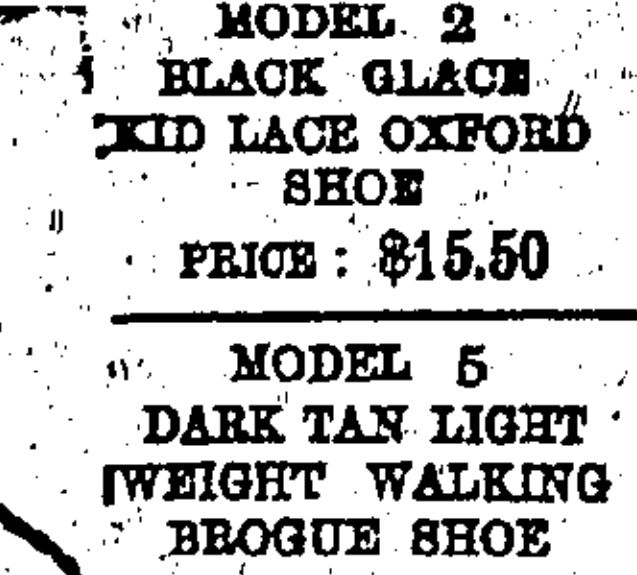
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THE WORSHIP OF HEAVEN AND EARTH.

AN ANCIENT RITE.

The following is a translation of part of the paper read by M. le Commandant Desgruelles on the occasion of a soirée musicale given by the Alliance Française at the Royal Bangkok Sports Club recently. It was in explanation of the film then shown of the Sacrifice to Heaven and Earth as it was carried out at Hue in March last. The rite is celebrated by the Emperor in person, and is one of the most gorgeous festivals of the Court of Annam. The causerie was to this effect:—

My former stay in Annam would hardly justify me in taking the place of the President of our Society, as he is an undisputed authority in the matter of Far Eastern learning. In any case it is to Mr. Cœdes that you will owe the documentation which has revived my old memories of the annals of Annam. The screen will reveal to you only the principal phases of a ceremony, the accomplishment of which takes hours, the ceremony of the Sacrificial rites in honour of Heaven and Earth. Some explanation has, therefore, appeared necessary.

The former shepherds of the plains of northern China appear to have been the creators of the worship still paid in our day. These shepherd kings were not idolaters. Thirty centuries before our era they believed in one God, a personal and active being, just, powerful, compassionate, governing the world he had created. God was not to be impetioned with prayers, since the whole of Nature manifested his benevolence. But as the world in which they lived seemed good, the ancient Chinese felt the obligation to thank God the Creator. At the outset at least, their sacrifices, then, did not present any idea of a supplication or an expiation. Humility, simplicity and gratitude ought alone to animate an act which reached its full expression only if the sentiments manifested by the officiating priest came from the depths of his own heart. It was this perpetual idea of the creature before his God that led the ancient Chinese to offer their sacrifices to the most striking physical demonstrations of the divine power. They imagined that the Supreme Being had divided his spiritual power, thus giving birth to the spirit of Heaven and to that of Earth. He had then liberated the two forces, male and female, constituting Nature. These had in their turn given birth to the elements constituting the world and the great natural phenomena, rain, wind, thunder, while the union of Heaven and Earth created man and all living beings, animal and vegetable.

To the two divine spirits, from whom they believed themselves descended and who personified the Supreme Being, the ancient Kings felt bound to accord the honours which the Chinese family, the child so scrupulously renders to his parents. Such was the idea which 4,000 years ago dominated the first sacrifices of this worship, and such is still the idea which governs the modern rites of the Nam Giao of the empire of Annam. Filial piety led Chinese princes to associate their human ancestors with the purely spiritual ancestors in this act of gratitude.

The ancient Chinese religion did not possess a special hierarchy. The priests were the head of the family, the head of the clan, the prince, and finally the emperor, who officiated because their virtue or their power placed them as they believed nearer God than the rest of men.

Originally, then, the head of the family possessed the right of sacrificing in honour of Heaven and Earth, but when one of them succeeded in imposing his authority on others, this new chief of clan speedily reserved to himself the right of officiating in the name of those under him in this worship of the common ancestors, among whom the spirits of Heaven and Earth were the most august. The Princes took the same line with the heads of the clans, and finally the Emperors did the same in the case of the Princes. Suzerainty over a vanquished Prince would be affirmed by making him close the places he had used for his sacrifices to Heaven. This gesture established that the Emperor was the sole master, by right divine, of all living. It was then that his people saluted him with the title of "Son of Heaven," the most august. The first foreigners who came in contact with the Chinese, from ignorance as much as in derision, wrongly applied to every representative of that race.

The Sun, as the most important of the heavenly bodies, was taken to be the abode of the spirit of Heaven, and as the Sun is to the south of the parallels of latitude of the important cities of southern China, the altars to Heaven were in consequence erected to the south of the precincts of the capitals.

The great officers of the Empire sacrificed on altars situated at one or other of the other cardinal points. But alone the Emperor could officiate on the altar situated to the south of his capital, in a sacrifice in honour of the two divine ancestors. The Annamite name of the ceremony "Nam Giao" is, literally, "what is contiguous to the south."

Primatively the imperial altar was a bare open space, free of all vegetation, on which the light and heat of the sun, the wind, the rain and the dew fell unhindered. When the great sacrifices had been decided on, the shepherd kings went themselves and chose the choicest animals in their herds. The queens chose the grains and the cocoons from which the silk was got to make the ritual robes. Then came a period of fasting when the use of wines and condiments was forbidden. There could be no visit to the sick, or taking part in funeral ceremonies. The Emperor could not judge a capital charge during this period of abstinence, or listen to music, or exhibit with a wife. A ritual bath purified him physically, and a prolonged meditation for three days on the most pious subjects assured his spiritual preparation.

(Continued on next Column.)

CIVILIANS RUINED BY WAR.

APPEAL FOR RELIEF TO PEKING.

SUGGESTED USE FOR HALF OF CUSTOMS SURTAX.

The following telegram has been sent to Premier, W. W. Yen; Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Wang Koh Ming, Minister of Finance; and Huang Fo, Minister of Education; by Mr. Tong Shao-Yi and 11 other Chinese:—

More than one month has elapsed since the outbreak of the Kiangsu-Chekiang civil war. The terrible distress which the people have suffered is indescribable. Inside the fighting zone they have been killed, maimed or without food and clothing; outside it many are on the verge of starvation due to stagnation of trade and increased cost of living. The number of suffering people is at least six or seven millions. The conflict is not yet ended, but the poor people are at the end of their resources. We shudder to think what will become of them in the future. The people of Kiangsu and Chekiang have always been charitably inclined. When there were flood and drought in the North they showed practical sympathy by raising large sums of money for relief purposes. These two provinces are now suffering from the ravages of war; merchants cannot do business, farmers cannot sow or reap, even the well-to-do are anxious about what will become of them on the morrow. The appalling distress is comparable only to that following the Taiping Rebellion.

No less than \$20,000,000 will be required for urgent relief, for tiding the victims over the winter and for rehabilitating them after the war. The Government can spare neither the time nor the attention to save these victims; the people have no means of helping themselves; raising funds for relief work has become an impossible task. There remains only one way. To accord relief to this year's flood sufferers in the North the Government has proposed to levy a Customs surtax which is estimated to yield \$8,000,000 in a year. The Central Government is willing to do its utmost even to the victims of famine due to natural causes, how much more sympathetic it should be to the civil war.

The people of Kiangsu and Chekiang would hardly dare hope for the whole proceeds of the Customs surtax, but they pray for one-half of this money which would be of great help to them. If their prayer is answered they further request that the L-G. be instructed to turn over one-half of the surtax money collected every month to the Shanghai Chinese Foreign Famine Relief Committee, for equitable distribution to the war victims of Kiangsu and Chekiang. For urgent requirement we trust the Government will permit the Shanghai Chinese Foreign Famine Relief Committee to negotiate advances from banks against the said one-half of the Customs surtax. We make this appeal in view of the urgency of the matter and shall be obliged if you will give it early and favourable consideration.

(Sgd.) Tong Shao Yi, Wong Tung Yu, S. T. See, Chan Y. Ling, Tong Wei Chi, King Jun Ching, Nieh Yung Fu, Sung Hui Chang, Hsu Kuan Nan, Loh Yee Yung, Lo Pa Hung, C. Y. Sun.

The offerings to the spirits of Heaven and Earth consisted of alcohol, fruits, viands, pieces of jade and silk and animal victims. Three victims were sacrificed in honour of the Earth, while the Spirit of Heaven received the holocaust of a single heifer. The superiority of the latter over the Earth was thus proclaimed, for unity was a mark of honour. Whoever had the honour of offering a repast to the prince served only a single dish; the steed of the King bore only one tuft of feathers on its breastplate; only one animal was killed when the Emperor visited one of the good towns of his kingdom. The times have changed since that epoch, when the simplicity was of obligation, part of the attributes of those who possessed power.

From the beginning of the sacrifice the imperial musicians played the most brilliant and the most joyful pieces of their repertoire, and the warriors and officials revolved in learned dances, which the prince came to direct in person after he had completed the rites of sacrifice. The music and the dance symbolised the joy and the harmony of their souls, and as no care ought to disturb this cheerfulness, no funeral ceremony could take place on the day of the great sacrifices, and every person in mourning was forbidden to shed tears.

At the end of the ceremony the offerings to Heaven and the dynastic ancestors were burned to the east of the altar, and the things offered to the Earth were buried to the north-west.

From the 6th century B.C., Taoism and Buddhism made an impression on the dogmas of the Chinese religion. Supplications for fruitful harvest and freedom from calamity began to come into the imperial address to Heaven. The ancient simplicity began to disappear.

When the imperial soldiers were driven out of Annam, the Annamite Princes at once appropriated the worship hitherto reserved for the altars of the Emperors; and they turned back to the tradition of the first shepherd kings. (That is the tradition still maintained in Annam, and like to believe that the God of the old Chinese, like Jehovah, loves to bring low the proud and to exalt the humble.) The descendant of the powerful Sons of Heaven who reigned at Peking, is only a shade, and alone the Emperor of Annam, father and mother of his people, perpetuates the rites of the ancient sacrifice.

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR PEKING CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, September 30th.

THE WAR.

Regarding the civil war in progress, you in Hongkong are much more likely to be better informed than we are in the capital where we are given official bulletins to read but are furnished with little information, but perhaps it may be of interest to speak of conditions as they exist in Peking. The city is quiet, very quiet. The volume of traffic on the streets has diminished, especially in respect of motor cars. Chinese owners preferring to garage theirs rather than incur the risk of having them commandeered for military purposes. Neither are rickshaws so numerous, due to the fact that many pullers together with vehicles have at various times been impressed for duties which the unfortunate coolies regarded as unprofitable and unpleasant. Foodstuffs have increased in price, and the copper value of the dollar has declined, with the result that the very poor people are in dire distress. Still, it must be conceded that the authorities are doing their best to remedy this state of affairs and prevent profiteering. Food may be scarcer and dearer, but there is little likelihood of any serious shortage so far as Peking is concerned, and it is anticipated that the coal supply will not be restricted.

BRUTALITIES BY SOLDIERY.

Naturally foreigners are shocked at the brutalities committed by the soldiery on the hard worked railway station employees. For these there is no excuse, but the fact that a man in uniform in possession of a gun thinks he can order a train to be run anywhere at any time is a striking commentary on the intelligence with which troop movements are being conducted. It is indeed marvellous that Marshal Wu Pei Fu should have succeeded in moving so many troops as he has done on the Peking-Mukden line, but it is more marvellous to reflect that this should have been accomplished without any serious mishap. As the result of this utilisation of rolling stock for military purposes, rail communications have been seriously interrupted, and the journey from Tientsin is now made in eight or nine hours, instead of three. Still, through communication from Peking to the sea is being maintained, after a fashion, though it is indeed far from satisfactory.

A WAR OF WORDS.

Up to the present the struggle has been described as a war of words, Peking and Mukden have vied with each other in the issue of proclamations and other epistolary blarney. Perhaps the most striking of these was the announcement made by Marshal Chang Tso Lin that he would present an aeroplane to Peking to convey greetings to the President! The Mukden war lord's sardonic humour, needless to say, is not appreciated in Peking, and for a time there was a decided feeling of uneasiness, not to say alarm, lest this threat be attempted to be carried into execution. At any rate, the Ministers of Protocol Powers felt called upon to present a memorandum to the Chinese Government, and through the Consuls at Mukden, to Marshal Chang Tso Lin, deprecating the dropping of bombs on unfortified towns and holding the authorities concerned for any injury done to foreign life or property. Of course, it will not be overlooked that it was the rather senseless dropping of bombs at Chinwangtao had the greater influence in the despatch of the memorandum in question.

Doubtless the telegrams sent from Peking will have acquainted the world that Marshal Wu Pei Fu re-asserts his policy of re-unification of China by force. Messages of that kind, as well as Government victories, are seldom interfered with by the censor. I gather from those who are near the Marshal that he feels very confident that he will accomplish this in the fullness of time. He is working hard and in common parlance is in the pink of condition.

THE SOVIET AGREEMENT WITH CHANG TSO LIN.

The intelligence a few days ago that the Soviet Government had concluded a separate agreement with Chang Tso Lin has, in the language of the diplomats, come as a surprise. Apparently when it became known that the Mukden authorities declined to recognise the agreement reached between China and Russia whereunder normal diplomatic relations between the two countries were restored, Mr. Karakhan had frequently discussed the difficulty thus created with the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Karakhan suggested that he should negotiate with Chang Tso Lin directly, but Dr. Wellington Koo, according to information from the Waichiao-pu, declared emphatically that no agreement reached without the consent of the Chinese Government could be recognised in Peking. That an agreement has after all been concluded is in diplomatic language a surprise. But the aggravating feature of the transaction from the Peking point of view is that the document has not been published and its terms are not disclosed. Needless to say, the worst is inferred; and it is believed in Government circles that the Soviet authorities have gained from Chang concessions which were withheld by Peking. The action of the Moscow Government is regarded as a violation of the agreement recently concluded between the two countries. It is tantamount to a recognition of Chang Tso Lin as a belligerent. But what is worse in the eyes of Chinese is the fact that conditions created by this understanding have

enabled Chang Tso Lin to release two divisions from the northern frontiers and throw them into the field. Not unnaturally Chinese fail to appreciate this manner of evincing friendship for their country and affirm with much vigour of language and force of expression that Mr. Karakhan is "lacking in sincerity."

PRESENT-DAY CHINESE PROBLEMS.

Very frank discussion between Chinese and foreigners was heard on Friday night at a meeting of the Chinese Social and Political Science Association subsequent to the reading of a very provocative but thoughtful paper by Dr. Lo Wen Kai on Chinese problems of to-day. Dr. Lo attributed China's troubles, not to foreign aggression, but to the initiation of Western methods and their application to China without due thought and without proper adjustment. He described the situation as analogous to the attempt to eat foreign food with chopsticks. Divergent views were expressed as to the causes for China's present troubles, but behind all was the belief that China, realising that she had to make changes or die a national death, had not had time in which to adjust herself to the changes which had been introduced. Twenty years in the history of a nation were but as twenty minutes in the life of an individual. With the spread of education China would in time reach a solution of her difficulties and would adjust herself with other countries in a changing world.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

The Anglo-American Association monthly tidings were resumed after the summer recess to-day when there was an unusually large gathering to hear Brigadier-General F. R. McCoy, Adviser to the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands. Having sketched the early history of the Islands, and having referred to the intimate relations with China throughout their history, he called attention to the common British and American interest in efforts in the Philippines and colonies in neighbouring British colonies in Borneo and Hongkong. Then he traced the rapid development of the Islands since the capture of Manila by Dewey, giving full credit to the remarkable progress of the Filipino people under American tutelage and stressed their gradual fusion into a nation with Western religion and ideals, indicating that the rapid spread of English as the lingua franca was resulting in corresponding aspirations for political autonomy and final and absolute independence. Sir Francis Aglen made a genial Chairman.

TRAMS IN PEKING.

It is announced that the trams will be running on Oct. 10th when free rides will be given, but thoughtful people view with apprehension their advent in view of the bad road surface and the narrow thoroughfares which they will traverse.

A WORD ABOUT PIGS.

[BY AN OCCASIONAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

Hainan! Oh yes, isn't that where the pigs come from? Such in short are the few words which generally dispose of Hainan Island whenever any query concerning it is asked. And really the reply is not without reason as they are bred there in large quantities and they are the chief export of that beautiful Island. Pigs of all sizes and shapes, and of not particularly attractive specimens, are their kind either! They are brought into Hoi-How from the neighbouring villages and are carried many miles in oblong-shaped baskets of split bamboo slung on a pole between two coolies. How different are the lives of these animals to the indolent and prosperous existence of their brethren at home. There they lazily munch "wind-falls" in some grassy orchard, or grunt the hours away on some heap of straw in a sty. On looking at them one conjures up visions of fragrant bacon, savoury-smelling sausages for breakfast on Sunday morning, etc., but does one think of these things on regarding a pig reared out East? No. Although one may not be particularly fond of the animal one would welcome the sight of a pig from the Homeland.

In Hainan one cannot go very far without meeting several of these animals, but one would not recognise them as belonging to the same order as those just mentioned. Whether gazing in a reflective manner from the portals of their owner's front door, or wallowing filthily in dark pools of slime, or drawing peacefully on a bank of grey mud, one is bound to come across them in their dozens. Doubtless their piggish souls are just as contented at those moments as the most pink and white of their distant relations in his most well-cared-for sty; probably more so, but they do not call to mind any delicacies for the table.

To really feel acquainted with them, however, one has to travel on one of the steamers which carry them to Hongkong. There one has every opportunity to study their anatomy as never before. Pie-bald pigs, flesh coloured pigs, grey pigs, they all blend their voices together with much volume until they have been neatly piled in rows upon the space allotted for them on the steamer. Once all is in order there is peace, perfect peace (more or less) and one scarcely is troubled by them until it is time to unload them at the journey's end. Then the lamentations break out afresh with renewed energy and one leaves the ship as soon as possible to escape the sound of their piercing supplications. This life is not such a bad one. Thank Heaven one is not a pig on the China coast.

WAGES CLAIM.

A JUDGMENT MODIFIED.

Yesterday morning Mr. Justice Oyer Ball gave judgment in the Summary Court in the case heard on the previous day in which Un Ki King claimed \$120 for wages and remuneration in lieu of notice on the grounds that he had been engaged by Wing Wo Company as interpreter and translator.

The case was brought up for rehearing at the request of the defendants who did not put in an appearance at the first hearing when judgment for the full amount was delivered against them.

Mr. C. H. Lyson was for plaintiff and Mr. H. S. Fitzroy was for the defendant.

Giving judgment, his Lordship said that it was quite clear from the from of words used in the letter in which the plaintiff was told that his services would be no longer required that the firm had engaged him. With regard to the period of engagement he did not think that it was for more than a month in which case his Lordship did not think it was necessary for a month's notice to be given. He would therefore modify his former judgment from \$120 with costs to \$40 with costs.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

THREE MEN FINED AT CENTRAL COURT.

Chau Yee, Li Sing, and Lun Kwok, three young Chinese, appeared on remand before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday, charged with assisting in running a gaming house for the purpose of a lottery.

Mr. D'Almeida Remedios represented the first defendant, and Mr. J. T. Prior the other two. At the outset of yesterday's proceedings Mr. Remedios put his client into the witness-box.

Defendant said that he had a close friend called Lau Shing, whom he saw for the last time about three weeks ago. Just before that occasion Lau Shing had given the witness a piece of paper to keep for him. On the evening of Sept. 27th, witness went to call on Lau Shing at his house, but Lau Shing was not at home. While witness was in the house enquiring for his friend, the police came and arrested the people of the house, and the witness along with them.

The second defendant, put into the witness-box by Mr. Prior, said that he was a painter and also knew Lau Shing. Witness saw the latter at his residence on September 23rd, and asked him to come for a walk, but he said he was busy. Witness therefore left him. On September 27th (the date on which the defendants were arrested) witness went to Lau Shing's house at about 7.30 p.m., and found that he was out. Witness went in and sat down. Lau Shing's foki wrote a letter and asked if witness had any spare time. The foki said "Will you do one thing for me? It is very easy. I will pay you." He then put the letter in witness' pocket, and went out. Witness remained in the cubicle trying to copy a piece of paper which the foki had given him and asked him to copy. Witness noticed that the documents and books produced in Court were lying on a bed in the cubicle. He did not know what they were then, nor did he know now. Witness, in answer to the Magistrate, repeated his previous statement that he last saw Lau Shing on September 23rd.

His Worship: That seems strange, considering that the principal tenant stated (at a previous hearing) that Lau Shing left for the country between the 10th and 20th September, and had not returned.

The third defendant, giving evidence, stated that he knew Lau Shing, but did not know he kept a lottery. On the evening of September 27th he went to Lau Shing's house with a message from his (witness') master.

A witness who said he was a tailor declared that on September 27th he sent the third defendant, who was his foki, to Lau Shing's house to tell him that a suit of clothes was ready for fitting.

Mr. Remedios, in a short address, submitted that there was no evidence against his client.

Mr. Prior made the same contention on behalf of the second and third defendants.

His Worship said that there was no doubt in his mind that all three men were assisting in running the lottery. They would be fined \$200 each.

A man charged at the Central Magistracy yesterday with the possession of Po Piu lottery tickets was discharged by Mr. R. E. Lindsell on the discovery, as a result of the evidence, that the documents found on the man, and produced in Court, were not in fact lottery tickets.

SEQUEL TO SATURDAY'S
TYphoon.

FOUR SHIPS' CAPTAINS FINED.

The masters of four vessels were summoned to the Marine Magistracy yesterday for breaches of the Government Typhoon Regulations. The charge in each case was that steamers had breached conditions regarding Government buoys by not moving to a typhoon anchorage or typhoon moorings from their buoys after the black signal was hoisted on Saturday morning last. The summonses were issued at instance of the Chief Boarding Officer (Mr. C. J. Thompson). The case against Capt. G. B. Mercer, of the s.s. *Armanestan*, was taken first. The buoy at which he remained was A10.

Capt. Mercer in pleading "Guilty" explained that the copy of the regulations issued to him did not include the latest instructions. He therefore had no knowledge of the requirements.

His Worship imposed a nominal fine of \$1, or one day's imprisonment. The second case on the list was that of Capt. C. R. Benstead of the s.s. *Derwent*. He pleaded "Guilty" to being at buoy No. B49 and admitted that he had knowledge of the regulations, but said the ship's boilers were under repair and out of commission. His owners had suggested shifting him with two small launches but he refused, thinking such a procedure unsafe on account of the weather. A dockyard tug was not available at the time. He eased off the buoy and dropped his port anchor.

Capt. Benstead, being asked why he did not apply to the Harbour Office for a safe mooring, replied that he was busy filling a ballast tank.

A fine of \$10 or ten days was ordered. The plea of Capt. H. A. Watkins of the s.s. *Arabestan* was similar to that of Capt. Mercer was no aware of the new regulations issued in January last. He was going by the copy of the regulations in his possession.

Defendant said, in reply to his Worship, that he had steamup on one boiler, which was not sufficient to move the ship. Two boilers were undergoing repairs and as he was lying at an A buoy he did not think he need shift. He was also under the impression that the typhoon season was over and did not expect a blow at this time of the year.

Defendant was fined \$1. The master of the s.s. *Aizawa Maru* (Capt. Furukawa) did not appear in person but was represented by his local agent, who said the Captain admitted lying at buoy No. C47. The Captain was on shore at the time the signal was hoisted and as there were no launches or motor boats running, he could not get back to the steamer. Therefore, the boat was not under his control.

The Magistrate thought the Captain very remiss in not going back to his ship, and imposed a fine of \$10 or 10 days.

The masters of three cargo boats were fined \$10 each at the same Court for causing an obstruction by anchoring alongside the Ping On wharf and the Canton Wharf.

SOLD FOR \$200.

MARRIED CHINESE WOMAN'S
EXPERIENCE.

DEFENDANT'S BAIL, \$1,000.

An elderly Chinese woman was charged at Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon with harbouring and receiving a young Chinese woman who is alleged to have been enticed from her home in Tamsui by an unknown man and woman who brought her to Hongkong. Here she was sold to the defendant for \$200 and stayed with her for a month at 33, Temple Street. Then she was re-sold to a brothel mistress at 105, Temple Street. She remained in the brothel for two days, and then was found there by her husband. In reply to a question by Mr. Hamilton, Sub-Inspector Evans, representing the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, said that the brothel mistress, who was not registered, had absconded.

Mr. C. H. Lyson, who appeared for the defendant, said that the case had just been placed in his hands and really he did not know much about it. He therefore asked the Magistrate to adjourn the case for a time.

Mr. Hamilton adjourned the case until Tuesday at 2.30, and fixed bail at \$1,000. Mr. Lyson applied for a reduction, but the Magistrate pointed out that in such a serious case as this he thought that the bail fixed was very moderate.

TORCHLIGHT TATTOO.

SMART PERFORMANCE BY THE
VOLUNTEERS.

A large gathering of residents from all parts of the Colony attended at Murray Parade Ground last night to witness a Torchlight Tattoo ably performed by the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps.

Besides this there were several other highly interesting items in an excellent evening's entertainment, in which the full band and the buglers and drums of the 1st Battalion the East Surrey Regiment took a prominent part.

The whole parade ground was illuminated, the work having been performed in so short a space of time as two days by the Engineer Co. of the H.K.V.D.C. This must be regarded as a very fine achievement, when it is realized that over a mile of wire had to be used in the work.

Considerable disappointment was caused by the news that H.E. the Governor, who had intended to be present, was unable to do so owing to a sudden development of a cold.

The opening item of the evening, an overture by the East Surrey's band, was well received, but everybody was eagerly awaiting the entrance of the torch-bearers. This was a singularly effective spectacle.

In the distance, coming from the direction of Volunteer Headquarters, a sound of bagpipes was heard, and this was the signal for the drums of the East Surreys to swing on to the parade ground. The pipers of the Scottish Company, H.K.V.D.C., followed, and then came the torch-bearers, consisting of 32 specially selected men from No. 1 Platoon, led by Lieut. D. C. Logan, M.C.

The parade formed up smartly and halted, and almost immediately afterwards the massed buglers of the East Surrey Regiment sounded "First Post."

A series of admirably executed movements by the torch-bearers followed; and then two eightsome reels were performed by selected members of the Scottish Company.

A Mahabatta Dance by members of the 2/4 Bombay Grenadiers (K.E.O.) was enthusiastically received by the audience.

The great event of the evening, however, was the performance by the entire Band of the East Surreys of Tchaikowsky's "1812". Overture, in which the instrumentalists were assisted by rifle-men firing rounds of blanks from various concealed positions, giving quite a stirring presentation of the famous engagement represented by the music.

Altogether a thoroughly interesting and enjoyable performance, which reflected much credit on its organizers and all who took part in it.

LOCAL SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

H.K.F.C. 1st XI. v. SOUTH CHINA "B."

The following team will represent the Hongkong Football Club against the South China "B" on Club ground, tomorrow, at 4.45 p.m.:—G. Rodger; W. Gerrard (capt.) and C. E. Bishop; A. Muir, J. Stewart, and T. Buxton; G. Watson, A. S. Forsyth, H. G. Howard, F. Evelyn, and J. S. Key.

H.K.F.C. 2nd XI. v. CLUB DE RECIEIO "B."

The following team will represent the Hongkong Football Club 2nd eleven v. Club de Recreio "B" tomorrow, on Navy "A" ground. Kick-off at 3.15 p.m.:—G. Angus (capt.); R. Paterson and A. H. Oswick; C. Conway, S. O. Hill and J. Gardner; B. Bell, A. Ferguson, Robert, J. A. Douglas, and T. Pile. Reserve: P. Stewart.

K.C.C. 1st XI. v. R.A.

The following team have been selected to represent the Kowloon Football Club v. R.A. in a League match, at Kowloon, tomorrow, at 4.45 p.m.:—A. Duncan; F. Wheeler and T. L. Knight; A. W. Turner, J. McKelvie (capt.), and J. Morton; F. Clemo, B. J. Vickars, B. Pasco, R. H. Nash, and S. Hayes.

K.C.C. 2nd XI. v. SURREY'S RES.

In this League match at Kowloon, at 3.15 p.m. tomorrow, Kowloon C.C. will be composed of J. Beach; A. Spary and J. McBride; A. W. Brown (capt.); W. H. Brown, and S. Randle; V. Hast, W. L. Walker, A. E. Latham, H. Prowse, and W. Hillyer. Reserves: A. Kirby and F. Ross.

CANTON NEWS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

TODAY'S CELEBRATIONS.

Except on the public buildings still in the hands of the Kuomintang Government in Canton, now dominated by the Bolsheviks, the Red flag designated by Dr. Sun Yat Sen to replace the five-coloured—red, yellow, blue, white, and black—will be ignored by the Chinese public as a whole in Canton, October 10th, the republican anniversary, notwithstanding a request of the Kuomintang that the Red insignia will be honoured. The Bolsheviks under the auspices of the Kuomintang will demonstrate at noon in the First Public Party against the interests which, they include, the imperialists, capitalists, militarists, and the counter-revolutionaries. On the other hand, the merchants and the rest of the mass will observe the anniversary of the Republic with a silent protest against the oppression and reign of terror of the Kuomintang regime in Kwangtung by launching a general strike in Canton and the more important towns and cities of the province. The object of the strike is to shut off communication between the districts and the capital so as to arouse public indignation and inaugurate a policy of non-support against the Bolsheviks. A meeting of the Committee of Canton Gentry at Fatsun the other day approved of the general strike. As a matter of fact, many lines of trade had suspended business already several days advance, because of the military imposts, which have practically killed the market. With the native bankers already suspending important payments and ceasing their transactions in the Exchange, Canton, has been half dead for some weeks; and the recent suspension of shipping on account of the war tax of 20 per cent, on freight and passenger receipts has completely put commerce at an end.

THE CUSTOMS.

The Commissioner of Canton Customs is carrying on his work. As more than 53 per cent. of the imports to this port come on foreign bottoms, it is not believed that the importers will be able to help Dr. Sun Yat Sen to divert this business from the Maritime Customs Administration, even if he opens a new customs station for the collection of import duties. The customs brokers in Canton, who have been asked to co-operate with the Kuomintang Government by making the returns of their clients to the proposed new station, have declined to assure the Kuomintang agents of their support because among Hunanese troops in Canton have been dying at the rate of 120 to 150 daily during the last few days corpses may be seen along the Bund. In order to raise funds, the Hunanese mercenaries have been claiming a strength of 40,000, but as a matter of fact, it is believed that the number has never exceeded 9,000. Since the epidemic of the last fortnight, hundreds have died. Their strength is said to have been reduced by at least one-half.

BOCCA TIGRIS.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen's troops are still holding to the Forts Bocca Tigris, guarding the entrance to Canton and vicinity.

BAD MONEY ON KOWLOON
BUS.

CONDUCTOR AGAIN REMANDED.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ defended and Mr. R. E. A. Webster watched the proceedings at Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning, when a Kowloon Motor Bus Co. conductor again appeared before Mr. Hamilton charged with uttering a bad ten-cent piece, and also with having ten other spurious coins in his possession.

The manager of the Kowloon Branch was recalled, and a shroff in the employ of the Company also gave evidence. He stated that all the money the conductors received came to him, and if any happened to be bad he returned it to them and they had to make it good. He generally received two or three bad ten-cent pieces in the course of a day, spread over 32 conductors.

Mr. Russ, addressing Mr. Hamilton, said that when he knew he had bad money he put it into his pocket and it usually disappeared.

Mr. Hamilton: I trust you don't plead that on behalf of your client.

Mr. Russ: No, your Worship, I trust he has a higher standard of morality than mine. (Laughter.)

The Magistrate remanded defendant until this afternoon.



FOR GOLF—

SOMETHING JUST A LITTLE DIFFERENT

PURE SCOTCH WOOL CARDIGAN JACKETS
IN THE VERY LATEST DESIGNS

\$14.50 To \$35.00

PURE SCOTCH WOOL PULLOVER-THE-HEAD
WITH 2 SIDE POCKETS V SHAPED NECK
THE NEWEST THING FOR GOLF, NO TWO
COLOURS ALIKE

\$20.00 AND \$25.00

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

Best Portland Cement

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS
HONGKONG

MUSIC ALBUMS FOR PIANO.

PIANO PIECES THE WHOLE WORLD PLAYS

MODERN PIANO PIECES " " " "

RECITAL PIANO PIECES " " " "

ANDERSON'S.

Powell
12, Des Voeux Road.

Baby Carriages

New Designs and Full Coach Style.

Low Set Wheels

\$37.50 to \$130.00

Folding Cars

Convenient and Durable

\$53.50 to \$82.50

Go Cars

Leather Seat and Back

\$16.50 and \$21.50

INTIMATIONS

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 13th OCTOBER.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1924. [1346]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE FIFTH EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 11th, and MONDAY, 13th OCTOBER, 1924, commencing at 3.15 p.m. Each Day. The First Race will be Run at 2.45 p.m.

The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, Half Price.

Members are advised that they must show their Season Tickets to obtain Admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each Member has the right of introducing 2 Non-Members to the Members' Enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. LEITCH & DAVIS at \$5 each up to FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10th.

The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1924. [1317]

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that The FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION will be held at Messrs. JARDINE, MATTHEW & CO. Ltd., Board Room, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of OCTOBER, 1924, at 5.15 p.m., for the following purposes—

1. To receive the General Committee's Report and Stat. and Accounts for the year ending the 30th day of June, 1924.
2. To elect a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Official Referee, Manager, Secretary and Treasurer and the General Committee for the year 1924-1925.
3. To appoint an Auditor.

By Order of the General Committee.
T. G. BENNETT,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
Hongkong, 7th October, 1924. [1335]

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES, 1911-1923.

IN THE MATTER OF THE HONGKONG CHINESE MERCHANTS' STOCK & PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(In Voluntary Liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 181 of the Companies Ordinance, 1911, that A MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 26, DES VEXES ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria, on FRIDAY, the 17th OCTOBER, 1924, at 12 Noon.

Dated 3rd day of October, 1924.
CHENG MAN PO,
Liquidator.
[1336]

THE COMMITTEES OF

ST. GEORGE'S AND ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETIES

HOPES THAT MEMBERS WILL ENDEAVOUR TO BE PRESENT AT THE

GRAND CONCERT AT TRAFALGAR DAY, 21st OCTOBER.

THEATRE ROYAL at 9.15 p.m.

Under the auspices of the Navy League in aid of the Children of those in the Navy and Mercantile Marine who gave their lives to save the Empire. [1345]

BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

"ORESTES" FROM U.K. ARR. 7.10.24.

No. 4,200/33. 34 Pcos.
CORATES, Etc.
Hongkong.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Original Bill of Lading covering the above Packages are said to be LOST and will be declared Null and Void if not presented to This Office before the 14th OCTOBER, 1924.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
[1334]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "ORESTES"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from 9 a.m. on and after 7th October.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undischarged after the 13th October, will be subject to Sale.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 27th October, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 7th October, 1924. [1333]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following DEBENTURES were Drawn at the Pavilion on MONDAY, the 6th OCTOBER, 1924.

18	285	465	671
50	291	483	688
55	301	499	702
71	314	502	719
85	370	548	754
146	386	568	730
153	416	568	171
187	417	631	788
231	422	634	808
366	462	666	841

Holders of Drawn Debentures who desire to be Paid on the 31st OCTOBER, 1924, are requested to inform the Treasurer, Messrs. PRYOR, SMITH, SMITH & FLEMING, on or before THURSDAY, the 30th OCTOBER, 1924.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Debentures numbered as above which are Not Cashed on the 31st October, 1924, will be Paid on the 30th APRIL, 1925, after which date they will cease to bear interest.

By Order of the Committee,
L. E. GREENHILL,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th October, 1924. [1343]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

TICKETS will be issued for ROUND TRIPS during the Months of JULY to OCTOBER, from Hongkong to Fookow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return, Calling at Swatow and Amoy on both the Upward and Downward Voyages, by the Company's New Fast, Well-appointed Steamer "HAI-NING" at the Reduced Rate of \$80, for the Round Voyage, including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

These Special Tickets will be available for Return ONLY by this Steamer, either by the Voyage for which it is issued or by her following Sailing from Fookow. Duration of Stay at Fookow—48 hours.

The Trip occupies 8 to 9 days and the Steamer will Leave Hongkong from the Company's Wharf at 5 p.m., Arriving at Daylight on her Return (Weather permitting). The Company's Steam Launch will convey passengers from Pagoda Anchorage to Fookow City, if required.

For further Particulars and Dates of Sailing, Apply to

DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co.,
General Managers,
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1924. [908]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES

Situate at TAI KOK TSUI in the Colony of Hongkong.

To be Sold by AUCTION,
Subject to a Reserve Price

on
WEDNESDAY,
the 15th day of OCTOBER, 1924,
at 3.00 p.m.

In ONE LOT

by
Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS,
Auctioneers.

In their Auction Rooms in Duddell Street.

The Properties consist of—

ALL THOSE Pieces or Parcels of Ground situate at Tai Kok Tsui and registered in the Land Office as Section A of Kowloon Island Lot No. 888 and Kowloon Island Lot No. 891 together with the Messuages, Erections and Buildings thereon (if any).

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from—

Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Princes Buildings, Solicitors,
or from

Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS,
Auctioneers.
[1294]

TO LET.

A SHOP Facing the Harbour with Plate Glass Window adjoining the New P. & O. Building, suitable for a Steamship Business. Frontage, 17 Feet; Depth 54 Feet, with Yard and Outbuilding beyond.
Address—"A.B." care of Daily Press. [1316]

TO LET.

TO LET—One SINGLE ROOMED OFFICE on 1st Floor, No. 14/15, FIDDER STREET.

Apply—
PROPERTY OFFICE,
JARDINE, MATTHEW & CO., LTD.
[1196]

TO LET.

OFFICE ROOMS in CENTRAL POSITION Apply
LINTY & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings.
[1309]

TO-DAY,

at 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15.

Reginald Denny

with

Laura La Plante

in

SPORTING

YOUTH

A Dazzling romance of the Younger Set.

THE CORONET.

INTIMATIONS

LIVERPOOL

RAT VIRUS

as used by the Indian and Colonial Governments with phenomenal success.

The most scientific preparation for the destruction of RATS on the market.

Now Introduced to the Far East for the first time. A limited supply at present is available.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

BIRTHS.

BLEEKER.—At Shanghai, on September 30th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. BLEEKER, HANSELS, a son.

KENNEDY.—At Shanghai, on October 3rd, to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. KENNEDY, a son.

MARRIAGES.

MILNE—WASHINGTON.—At Shanghai, on October 1st, JAMES FREDERIC WILLIAM MILNE, to RACHEL, second daughter of Captain WASHINGTON, late of the Hudson Bay Company.

READER HARRIS—TURNER.—At Weihaiwei, on September 24th, MONTGOMERY READER HARRIS, younger son of the late Reader Harris, K.C., to MILLICENT DAMARIS TURNER, only daughter of Sir Skinner and Lady Turner.

THURSFIELD—ARCHER.—At Chungking, on September 18th, AUBREY CHARLES THURSFIELD, Lieutenant-Commander, Royal Navy, H.M.S. Teal, fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Thurfisfield, to CATHERINE FRANCES SHELLEY ARCHER, only daughter of Major H. F. B. Archer and Mrs. Archer.

Hongkong Office: 14, Charter Road.
London Office: 181, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 10TH, 1924.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE REPUBLIC.

To-day in the Chinese calendar is the first day of the thirteenth year of the Republic. In the twelve years that have passed since the Revolution, which brought about the abdication of the Monarchy and the institution of republican institutions in China, what has been accomplished that can give the Chinese people cause for rejoicing in celebrating the thirteenth anniversary of the Revolution? Dr. SUN YAT SEN, the Father of the Revolution and the Founder of the Republic, in the remarkable document we published yesterday, sums up the results in terms which must command universal agreement. "The sole achievement of the Revolution from 1911 up to the present time," he writes deliberately, "is the Name of the Republic. From the standpoint of national interest, China has not advanced to the position of equality among the Nations. From the standpoint of the people's interest, no progress has been made in political and economic development. Moreover, the danger of disunion and disintegration grows from day to day."

A grand concert is announced to take place at the Theatre Royal on the 22nd instant by Efrim Zimbalist, a well known violinist. The booking is at Moutrie's.

In connection with the recent discovery of a tea-merchant's body in a box in Connaught Road, one man has already been charged with murder as reported in our columns yesterday, and a second man arrested at West Point.

The Captain of the Hugo Stinnes vessel, Carl Legien, has reported to the Harbour Office that one of the steamer's employed on the vessel died at sea from pneumonia on October 3rd, when the ship was one day out from Singapore.

A junk which was on its way to Macao from Kowloon City, with a cargo of stone, was swamped in the typhoon and sank near Fan Lan Point (Lantau Island) on Saturday morning. Eleven people were on board, and all, fortunately, were saved. The junk is assessed at \$5,000.

The Fancy Dress Ball organised last December by the Naval and Dockyard Branch of the Hongkong Women's Guild and Ministering Children's League was so successful that it has been decided to repeat it this year, and it is hoped to hold it at the City Hall on Friday, November 7th.

An unemployed coolie was charged at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning, with stealing two pairs of shoes from the cargo of the s.s. *President Pierce*, and was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment, with hard labour. Mr. Hamilton said that cargo breaching was becoming a very serious problem, and it would have to stop.

A tax for military purposes has been imposed on rice produced in the prefectures under the control of the Sungkiang and Shanghai authorities. The tax will be in force for the duration of the war. Rice transported from other places to Woosung and Shanghai is to be taxed \$1 a picul at the first Custom House it passes.

With reference to a paragraph which appeared among our Canton news on Tuesday which stated that Mr. Shun Pak Ming, a well-known Hongkong Chinese merchant, had been engaged as an adviser to the Civil Governor of Canton, we learn that this is incorrect, or at all events no offer of such a post has been made to Mr. Shun Pak Ming and it would not be accepted by him if it were.

Motor-buses are to start running in Shanghai to-day. They will run from The Bund along Avenue Edward VII., Avenue Foch, Great Western Road to Race Club Stables and down Shubling Well Road as far as St. George's Garage. The return trip commences this point along Avenue Foch and Avenue Edward VII. to The Bund. The headway or time interval between vehicles will be from 6 to 8 minutes and will be regulated as far as possible by public requirements. The route is divided into five sections and the fare is at the rate of five cents per section. A through fare, however, will only cost 20 cents.

From the new number of the *Silver Wolf*, the official organ of the Boy Scouts Association of Hongkong, we learn that the number of members of the Association is going up by leaps and bounds. In June there were seven members in July fifty-two and to-day over a hundred. "It means," says Mr. Champkin, the Acting Commissioner, "that Hongkong is taking a real interest in the Boy Scout movement. It means that the community believes in your ideals and is backing you to live up to them and to advance them in every way you can. It is not so much a victory for you as a victory for Scouting, but it is for you to justify the public faith in the Boy Scout movement and this should be a matter of personal Scout." It may be added that the present number of the *Silver Wolf* is well up to the high standard of recent issues, and is full of interest for Scouts and many others. Among the articles is one by Mr. Justice Gomperts on "Fishing in Hongkong."

These statements are particularly striking as coming from the pen of the Founder of the Republic himself, but it is perfectly obvious that after twelve years, China remains a Republic only in name.

The cause of the failure to achieve what the enthusiasts expected is, of course, that the Chinese people were totally unprepared for so great a change, and the remedy, as Dr. Sun indicates in his new "Constitution for the Construction of China," is, in effect, to abandon, for the present, any attempt at Constitutional Government on republican lines, and submit to a military Dictatorship for a period until settled conditions are established; then to a period of "political tutelage" leading finally to the full bloom of Constitutional Government.

This is to all intents and purposes adopting the programme outlined in the Reform Edicts issued in the last years of the Monarchy. It was an eminently practical programme, but it did not suit the book of the Republicans because in the first place a Military Dictatorship then would naturally have aimed at the suppression of the red republican movement, and, secondly, because it would have led to a Constitutional Government system with a constitutional Emperor at its head, rather than a President appointed by popular election. Has not the experience of the past twelve years more than sufficed to show that a popularly-elected President of a Republic of China is just as visionary and as utterly impracticable as the election of a President for the British Empire? Even after China has passed through the period of political tutelage which Dr. Sun Yat Sen proposes, is it not even more certain than it is to-day that "disunion and disintegration" would tend to increase and multiply when it came to electing a President to represent the whole of China? While Dr. Sun Yat Sen's new draft Constitution is a most disheartening document to issue on the eve of the thirteenth anniversary of the Revolution, it has, at least, the merit of boldly facing the facts of the situation in the country. Nevertheless, it is an utterly futile document. Marshal Wu Pei-fu and Marshal CHANG TAO-LIN, and every other War Lord in China is doubtless in thorough agreement with Dr. Sun Yat Sen as to the need of a period of Military Dictatorship, but the question of immediate interest is: Who is to be the Military Dictator? The answer to that question, of course, is being sought in the present war; but who can entertain the faintest hope that this war will really settle the question for the whole of China once and for all? Would Dr. Sun Yat Sen be satisfied, for instance, to see Marshal Wu Pei-fu instal himself as the Military Dictator of China? Of course, not. Dr. Sun's idea of Military Dictatorship is dictatorship by the political and military groups with which he is prominently identified. On the other hand, can we hope to see the great military organisations of Mr. Wu Pei-fu reconciling themselves to such a dictatorship? Again, no. We fear, indeed, that the day has gone by when we can hope even for a successful Military Dictatorship in China which is not founded upon an agreement by the leaders in the present internecine strife, and we are driven to confess that we see little hope of this.

Republicans who can discover any cause for satisfaction or rejoicing on this thirteenth Anniversary of the Republic must be invincible optimists.

A chimney being overheated at the Hongkong Hotel yesterday, resulted in a slight outbreak of fire. The Fire Brigade were summoned and quickly extinguished it.

While Mr. H. Teale, of 2A, Jordan Road, Kowloon, was away at Shanghai, burglars took the opportunity of visiting his house, from which they took property worth \$400.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending September 29th amounted to 77,902 tons and the sales during the period to 32,676 tons.

A large number of people took the opportunity yesterday of visiting Miss Edith Keith's exhibition and sale of coloured prints in the Roof Garden of the Hongkong Hotel. The subjects, which are very charming, comprise Chinese, Korea, Japanese and Filipino studies, the Chinese street scenes being particularly interesting. In portraiture Miss Keith has some really fine work on view, "A Chinese Actor" and "The Game of Chess" being prints especially worthy of note.

Yokohama's population will soon return to pre-earthquake dimensions. The latest returns show that 340,000 persons are now living at the port. The month after the earthquake a year ago, the population had dropped to 250,000. Of the former residents, many were killed and others departed immediately after the disaster. The present population is within 100,000 of the former mark, and officials express opinions that Yokohama will be once more at its normal population or above within two years, says the *Japan Advertiser*.

THE NEXT TYPHOON.

The Observatory Report yesterday gave the position of the Southern typhoon at 6 a.m. as about Lat. 20 degrees N., and Long. 150 degrees E., moving N.W. or N.N.W.

A Manila Observatory telegram received at 10.10 a.m. gave the position as about 19.1 E. and 20 N. moving N.W.

Hongkong lies approximately in 22deg. N. and 114 E.

A message received at the American Consulate at 7 o'clock last night from the Manila Observatory reported the typhoon west of Balingtang Channel moving W.N.W. or N.W.

At a late hour last night a *Daily Press* representative was informed, at the Royal Observatory, that they had received warning of a severe typhoon within 60 miles of Lat. 21, Long. 119 E., moving North West. The typhoon was stated to be 120 miles east of Pratas Shoal moving North West, and threatened the coast.

At 4.30 p.m., yesterday, No. 1 signal was hoisted, and remained in position throughout the night.

TWO POLICEMEN ATTACKED.

THREE ARRESTS MADE.

An exciting incident took place at Haiphong Road, Kowloon, at 11 o'clock last night. A group of coolies, obviously lying in wait for their victim, suddenly set upon two policemen, one Chinese and the other an Indian. So sudden was the attack that the constables had no time to draw their weapons. Other police happening to come along, joined in the fray, and, as a result, three arrests were made. The two injured constables were taken to hospital.

THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHANG ENTERS SHANHAIKWAN.

SHANGHAI, October 9th.

A Japanese report from Mukden states that Chang TAO LIN entered Shanhaikwan last night. The fighting was heavy and the casualties many.

CHANG REPORTED TO HAVE BROKEN THROUGH.

SHANGHAI, October 9th.

According to reports from foreign sources at Shanhaikwan, Chang TAO LIN's forces broke through the Chihli army last night. Up to the present there is no confirmation from Mukden.

SHANGHAI, October 9th.

General Wong Ping, commanding the retreating Chihli forces from Sungkiang, attempted to enter the French concession to-night, but was refused permission because he was in uniform.

FURTHER CHIHLI DEFEAT.

TOKYO, October 9th.

A message from Mukden, says that the Fengtieners completely occupied Shanhaikwan last night, routing the Chihli, who are treating to Chinwangtao in confusion.

Well informed correspondents here opine that there will be no further hostilities, but many Chihli-ites are going over to Chang TAO LIN and probably to Tuan CHIH JUI; thus offering good offices between Chihli and Mukden.

CABLES.

LATENT CABLES.
[THROUGH RUTHER'S AGENCY.]
HOME POLITICS.
GENERAL ELECTION.
PROBABLE POLLING DATE.

LONDON, October 9th.

Now that there is a disturbance of the country's affairs by a general election which, however regrettable, is regarded as inevitable, the party organs are already sounding challenges in anticipation of the fray which is generally assumed to culminate in polling on November 5th or November 11th. His Majesty may grant the dissolution after Parliament has finally passed the Irish Bill.

It is reported that the Cabinet, some time last night, was sharply divided on the question of accepting Mr. Asquith's suggested compromise regarding an enquiry, but the more extreme section, led by Mr. Wheatley, gained the day. The Labourites profess to enter the elections with high confidence, their organ declaring that the issue is not the Russian treaties or the comparatively unimportant Campbell affair, but the whole policy and programme of the party.

PREMIER SEES KING.

The King and Queen have shortened their stay at Balmoral by 24 hours. They arrived at Euston at 5 o'clock this morning and proceeded to Buckingham Palace, where the King received Mr. MacDonald at 10 a.m.

PREMIER ADVISES DISSOLUTION.

Mr. MacDonald has advised the King to grant a dissolution of Parliament.

DISSOLUTION DECIDED UPON.

The Premier announced that a dissolution had been decided upon.

EARLIER CABLES.

PARTY TACTICS.

LONDON, October 8th.
There is complete uncertainty as to the procedure and outcome of to-night's momentous debate in the House of Commons which Sir Robert Horne opens by moving the following Conservative motion:

"That the conduct of the Government in relation to the institution and subsequent withdrawal of criminal proceedings against the Editor of the *Workers Weekly* is deserving of censure." The Attorney-General will reply immediately and Ministerialists are confident that he will present such a strong case that it will be difficult for the Liberals to move their amendment. If it is moved, it will be moved by Sir John Simon, and a Liberal back-bencher may then move to amend the amendment in order to make the enquiry judicial instead of parliamentary, which may possibly lead to the adjournment of the debate. Fervent examination of tactical moves is at present proceeding among all parties, and it makes it impossible to say whether the first division will be vital. A decisive vote is expected between 11.15 and 11.30 p.m.

THE HOUSE OPENS.

"Go to the country now" was shouted by Labour members when Mr. Ramsay MacDonald entered an excited House of Commons. The Attorney-General, who had entered earlier, was also cheered by Ministerialists.

Party feeling was early evident, when the Liberal, Major-General Scott, suggested inconsistency in a certain reply given by Mr. Pownall. The latter declared that the Opposition angrily shouted "Answer," evoking a Labourite counter cry of "Go and talk to Churchill." Liberals were most active in questioning and Mr. Wheatley was stung to retorting to a question by Mr. E. D. Simon that he could only give facts and not guide his intelligence. Mr. Masterman, who had been asked when he mentioned the Russian Loan.

LAW COURTS "MANIPULATED."

Before Sir Robert Horne rose to move the vote of censure, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald explained that the Cabinet was not consulted on the subject of the *Workers Weekly* prosecution was due to a misunderstanding. The Attorney-General did report the whole matter which was left in his hands.

Sir Robert Horne had only uttered a few words when he was interrupted by Ministerial laughter. The Speaker rose and made it clear that he intended all parties to be properly heard.

Sir Robert Horne continued and said that no more grievous blow could be struck at our civilisation than that the Law Courts should in anywise be manipulated for party reasons as this Government had done. (Opposition cheers.)

THE CAMPBELL CASE.

The Attorney-General, in reply, said he did not intend to apologise, because if he had to decide again he would not alter his decision one iota. He explained that when the case was first submitted to him, Mr. Campbell's name was not mentioned. It was Mr. Maxton who gave him the information regarding Mr. Campbell's position and character. He added that Mr. MacDonald later intimated that the prosecution should never have been instituted, but he (the Attorney-General) himself decided on withdrawal as enquiries indicated that it would fail. Not a living soul except Ministers, Mr. Maxton and the legal authorities saw him in connection with the matter, but he had not interfered with his decision. He had never met a Communist in his life. He concluded by offering to show any Member any document or give any information. He was ovated by Ministerialists.

THE LIBERAL AMENDMENT.

Sir John Simon moved the Liberal amendment, and said that the Attorney-General seemed to think that the question merely affected himself. The serious question was the responsibility of Ministers and it was now clear that an enquiry was necessary in order to discover the extent to which the Attorney-General's superiors had attempted to influence his mind.

PREMIER'S REPLY.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald argued that in the past the opinions of the Attorney-General had been influenced and even altered by the Executive. He said there was not a particle of evidence or a shadow of justification for Sir John Simon's suggestion that Ministers had interfered improperly. He categorically denied Sir John Simon's suggestion that the dropping of the prosecution was connected with the Russian Treaty negotiations. The two questions had never been considered in relation to each other. The Government was determined, so far as they could help it, that Communist propaganda should have no chance in Britain. "We are not Communists. We are opposed to Communism." The vote of censure, if carried, would be a vote of non-confidence in the Government.

LIBERAL AMENDMENT "UNFAIR."

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said that when he heard of the prosecution he considered it should never have been undertaken, because it would unduly advertise the Communists. The Cabinet asked the Attorney-General to come and tell them about the case. He (Mr. Ramsay MacDonald) then expressed the view that a prosecution once launched should not be withdrawn except for express reasons, but as the responsibility rested on the Attorney-General the matter was left there, and thereafter he had nothing to do with the case. The opinions expressed by the Cabinet were not by way of giving instructions and did not originate from any personal or party consideration. His sole consideration had been that the Communist Party ought not to be encouraged. The Government was prepared to continue but the House must in all fairness give the Government a satisfactory measure of confidence. The Opposition motion was a straight-forward motion of non-confidence, and if that was the mind of the House then let it say so. (Loud Ministerial cheers.) The Liberal amendment was very unfair and had a large amount of meanness. (Loud Ministerial cheers.) If either the censure motion or the Liberal amendment was passed then the Government would go. (Loud Ministerial cheers.) That would be the end of the high adventure of a Government which had contributed much to the honour of the country and its social stability, and when the country had an opportunity of giving its verdict thereon, it would come back again. (Ministerial cheers.)

THE LIBERAL REPLY.

Mr. Asquith contended that the Liberal amendment strictly accorded with precedent. He quoted the case of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the Jameson Raid and also the enquiry into the Marconi affair. Liberals were not wedded to any particular form of investigation. If a Select Committee were appointed, Liberals would not ask for a place thereon so there should be no suggestion that it had "packed" the jury. He suggested that the alternative to a judicial Commission would be unsatisfactory and mean endless delay, but the Liberals would not object to any practical alternative to a Select Committee. But the investigation should be held immediately.

CONSERVATIVE SUPPORT FOR LIBERAL AMENDMENT.

Whilst the debate in the House proceeded on party lines, there were numerous scenes of compromise on the basis of some kind of enquiry, as hinted at by Mr. Asquith and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, who described the whole affair as a miserable little tempest in the tiniest teacup ever produced in political life, and who moved an adjournment of the debate in order to consider the situation. Mr. Baldwin, however, said the Conservatives could not support any motion for an adjournment, adding that the Government hoped to defeat the Conservatives by Liberal votes and the Liberals by Conservative votes, but the Conservatives were not going to be duped and would give the whole of their support to the Liberal amendment. (Loud Ministerial laughter.) Mr. O'Connor then withdrew his motion.

Mr. Thomas ridiculed the Conservatives for running away from their own vote of censure because they feared the Liberals were about to run away. (Loud Ministerial cheers.) He said if the Liberal amendment were carried, the necessary steps would be taken to accept it as the verdict of the House, but only the verdict of the House.

THE VOTE.

The Ministerialists refused to allow the Conservatives to drop their vote of censure to vote for the Liberal amendment, so a division was taken to decide whether the House divided on the vote of censure or the Liberal amendment. The division resulted by 359 to 198 in favour of voting on the amendment, which was then carried by 364 to 198.

AMENDMENT CARRIED.

On the motion of the Premier, the House then adjourned until tomorrow.

GOVERNMENT'S INTENTIONS.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will tomorrow state the Government's intentions though Mr. Thomas's speech is interpreted as clearly indicating that the Government will not resign but appeal to the country. The minority in the vital division was composed of 185 Labourites, two Conservatives, two Nationalists and two Liberals. (Continued at foot of next column.)

EARLIER CABLES.

THE LEAGUE AND THE BRITISH NAVY.

PREMIER'S EXPLANATION.

LONDON, October 8th.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Pownall regarding the commitments as to the use of the Navy, by British delegates at Geneva, Mr. MacDonald said he proposed immediately to lay a paper before them containing, in addition to the text of the Protocol, the resolutions of the Assembly and reports of the first and third committees, which were explanatory of the proposals. He said the document should enable the House, while awaiting the report of the British delegates, to form a comprehensive appreciation of the nature and effect of the provisions of the Protocol. He said supplementarily before the agreement was reached and passed on to the Assembly, a special representative of the Admiralty had been summoned to Geneva. Mr. MacDonald added that he hoped the House would not take as gospel everything in the extraordinary statements made by the newspapers during the proceedings.

GOVT'S MILITARY POLICY.

ATTACKED AT I.L.P. CONFERENCE.

LONDON, October 8th.
At the Labour Party conference, Mr. Campbell, the editor of the *Workers Weekly*, attacked the Labour Government in connection with military expenditure. He alleged there would be use of troops in industrial disputes, and asserted that the Government had continued Mr. Baldwin's army policy. Mr. J. R. Clynes replied, denouncing the curious mentality which advocated pacifism at this conference, but outside appealed to the workers to build up a Red Army with a view to class domination. The matter was dropped after Mr. Clynes had spiritedly defended the Government's policy as regards armaments.

THAT RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

LITTLE SOVIETS HAVE A VOICE.

LONDON, October 8th.
In the House of Commons replying to Lord Apsley, Mr. MacDonald said the Soviet Republics of Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia were members of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, an recognition of this fact was implied in His Majesty's Government's *de jure* recognition of the Soviet Government last February. Mr. MacDonald pointed out that the Soviet's military authority extended to Azerbaijan besides Georgia and Armenia.

IRISH BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

HOUSE OF LORDS PASS SECOND READING.

A RESERVATION.

LONDON, October 8th.
The House of Lords has passed the second reading of the Irish Bill, with a declaratory amendment that the House took note of the opinions expressed by the British signatories to the Irish Treaty, that article twelve contemplated nothing more than a readjustment of the boundaries, and that the House believed no other interpretation was acceptable or enforceable.

WHOLESALE DISARMAMENT.

A DANISH PROPOSAL.

COPENHAGEN, October 8th.
In the Lower House, the Minister of Defence submitted a disarmament Bill, abolishing the army and navy, except the frontier guards and the coastal defence ships, dismantling all fortifications, and transforming the military and naval factories into State civil enterprises.

CONTINENTAL EXPRESS DISASTER.

6 KILLED; 15 INJURED.

ROME, October 8th.
The Paris-Rome express de luce, carrying 60 passengers, was derailed near Genoa. The engine and several carriages overturned and were wrecked. Six people have been killed and 15 injured.

THE GERMAN LOAN.

BRUSSELS, October 8th.
The Brussels and Antwerp bankers have taken up their quota of the German loan, which will be marketed at ninety-two per cent. bearing interest at seven per cent.

SOVIET NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

50 VESSELS PARTICIPATING.

RIGA, October 8th.
Fifty vessels are participating in the Soviet naval manoeuvres in the Gulf of Finland, as a test of the co-operation by naval, air, and land forces.

THE WORLD'S SPORT.

ALL BLACKS RUGBY TOUR.

ANOTHER BIG VICTORY.

LONDON, October 8th.
At "Rugger," the New Zealanders beat the North Midlands by 40 points to 3, at Birmingham.

twelve Liberals, including Mrs. Winttringham, Mr. George Hogg and Lieut. Comdr. Kenworthy. There was great excitement during the Division, the figures being received with loud Opposition cheers and counter Ministerial cheers. The Labourites defiantly cheered Mr. Ramsay MacDonald when he rose to move the adjournment, many standing and waving their order papers. Members left amid a babel of excited conversation whilst large crowds outside cheered Ministers and others.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH RUTHER'S AGENCY.]

VIEWS ON CHINA.

SIR C. ADDIS AND BERTRAND RUSSELL.

LONDON, October 8th.

In a letter to the *Morning Post* replying to the Hon. Bertrand Russell's article in the *New Leader* of September 7th, Sir C. Addis says it is a mistake to suppose that the rivalries of the Tsuchis are an advantage to foreign powers, whose nationals "being mostly traders, have everything to lose by disorder. The talk of wringing concessions from the Chinese is ridiculous. Sun Yat Sen's idealism is responsible for much bloodshed and misery, but it is incorrect to say that the British in Hongkong regard him with enmity. Russell's reference to slavery is misleading. The lot of the *mui tsai* compares favourably with that of children employed in Chinese factories. As regards Wei Hai Wei, Sir C. Addis points out that Russell's statement that Lord Balfour promised an immediate restoration of China is incorrect. Lord Balfour stated at the Washington Conference that Britain proposed to restore Wei Hai Wei to China under suitable conditions. Sir Charles concludes: "Russell was betrayed into discrediting facts in order to suit his preconceived theories of what the British policy in China ought to be." A *Morning Post* leader says there are too many Russian and Chinese bolsheviks in China at present and British traders and bankers wish to get rid of them in the interests of good government and sound trade. Russell, in misrepresenting the motives of his own countrymen, championing the discredited politicians, and building a travesty of facts is simply abetting the conspirators who find in the continuance of anarchy a source of private profit, and a field for intrigue.

GERMAN RESIDENTS IN JAPAN.

PROPERTY VALUES TO BE PARTIALLY RECOVERED.

LONDON, October 9th.
A message from Berlin says that a German-Japanese agreement has been reached under which German residents in Japan will recover two-thirds of the value of their former property.

ARMS TRAFFIC WITH CHINA.

NO RECENT BRITISH EXPORTS.

LONDON, October 8th.
In the House of Commons questioned as to whether the Government had been informed that arms and munitions had been exported from Britain to China during the past three years, to consignees other than the Chinese Government, Mr. Pownall replied that such transactions had been forbidden by the China Arms Embargo Agreement.

RUBBER SALES PROBLEM.

CO-OPERATIVE EFFORTS.

LONDON, October 8th.
The Council of the Rubber Growers' Association has adopted the report of the Committee, including representatives of local producers in Ceylon and Malaya, expressing the opinion that there is no insuperable obstacle in the way of co-operative selling, but that the present is an inopportune time to launch the proposal, though the Committee has completed an outline of a scheme.

ZANNI'S FLIGHT.

DEPARTURE FOR JAPAN.

SHANGHAI, October 8th.
Major Zanni has departed for Kogoshima. KAGOSHIMA, October 8th.
Zanni has arrived.

LATEST CABLES.

MAGAZINE EXPLOSION IN INDIA.

SIMLA, October 10th.
Fifteen were killed, five injured and buildings damaged in an explosion of a magazine at Kotah, when gunpowder was distributed for the Dussehra festival.

THE HEDJAZ THRONE.

RUSSEIN'S UNKNOWN DESTINATION.

JEDDAH, October 11th.
Russein has arrived from Mecca and stated that he was departing from Hedjaz to-morrow to an unknown destination.

FRANCO-SOVIET RELATIONS.

PARIS, October 9th.
A communique announced that a commission studying the question of the resumption of Franco-Russian relations has reached a unanimous agreement. The newspapers deduce that the commission favours a *de jure* recognition of the Soviet preliminary to economic financial negotiations.

Le Journal announces that a French Economic Mission will shortly proceed to Japan.

EARLIER CABLES.

REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

BIG FLUCTUATIONS.

NEW YORK, October 8th.
In the cotton market, price broke from 127 to 130 points from the day's highest figures, on heavy selling, following the bureau report on crop conditions, but the market rallied twenty to thirty points on covering.

CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

POSITION OF FOREIGN POWERS.

STATEMENT BY SIR JOHN JORDAN.

To the *Observer* Sir John Jordan contributes an article on the present position in China. We have passed through many serious upheavals in the past, he tells us, but at no time—not even in the Boxer year of 1900—has foreign prestige sunk to a lower level, nor has there been such a widespread and wilful disregard of foreign rights. From 1900 to 1920 marked respect was paid to foreigners everywhere. There were few cases in which any serious trouble occurred from 1900 to 1920 between the Chinese people and the thousands of British subjects scattered throughout the vast territory of China. Now all is changed, and scarcely a week passes in which some grave incident affecting foreigners is not recorded.

In all previous upheavals in China, Shanghai has always, as the vital centre of the commercial life of the country, been scrupulously respected. A neutral ground, and that a touch of some three years' standing should openly proclaim its intention of attacking it and should use as his line of communications a railway constructed by British capital and British engineers show to what lengths the arrogance of the military caste in China has gone. Shanghai is probably the best administered and most flourishing community east of Suez, and it owes its present pre-eminence entirely to the work of successive generations of pioneers, mostly British, who have evolved a system of municipal government which, so far as I know, has no parallel in any other part of the world. And it is this elaborate structure which is to be sacrificed to the personal aggrandisement of two men who have only recently emerged from comparative obscurity.

Born by acts of omission and commission the Foreign Powers have failed, to some extent, to perform the part which the interests of the Chinese people, no less than those of their own nationals, seemed to require at their hands. Representations to a powerless Government at Peking might usefully have been replaced by some concerted action at an earlier stage of the troubles on the River Yangtze, where it ought to have been possible to protect peaceful traders from the onslaughts of bandit soldiers. But the worst offence that lies at the door of the Powers is the deliberate disregard by several of them of the embargo which they agreed a few years ago to enforce upon the import of foreign arms and ammunition into China. It is notorious that immense quantities of these arms are being smuggled into the country, and that, in spite of the outspoken protests of the foreign Press in China, little or nothing has been done to check the suicidal traffic.

"THE UNITED STATES OF CHINA"? The China of former days is dissolved into its component parts, and that they will ever reunite under any central system of rigid control seems highly improbable. Nor, indeed, is it altogether desirable. But it may take the country a long time to recover from the shock which her whole political system sustained in 1911. Yuan Shih Kai, far the ablest and most sagacious statesman that China has produced in modern times, always held that evolution, and not revolution, was the remedy for his country's ills, but his hand was forced by the hot heads of the South, and he was obliged to adopt a system of government in which he never believed. He would have retained the Monarchy and formed an Administration composed in part of the steady-going officials of the older school and of the younger men educated abroad. The former have, unfortunately, nearly all disappeared, and their place has been taken by the tuchuns, who actually govern the country, while the foreign educated men compose the nominal Government at Peking, which conducts China's foreign relations, and is held responsible by the Powers for acts which it is powerless to control.

FACTORS OF SETTLEMENT.

The Powers should invite the Government of Chekiang and Kiangsu to a conference at Shanghai to settle their differences. Chinese public opinion would welcome any step which would make for peace, and the tuchuns in this particular case have previously entered into an amicable arrangement which would doubtless have been observed but for the machinations of their party leaders. A conference of this kind might lead to a wider movement, in which it is known that Chang Tso Lin and most of the other military leaders, except Wu Pei Fu, are willing to take part. Given Chinese goodwill and a reasonable measure of stability of Government, the Powers are in a position to make a very material contribution to China's progress and well-being. Readjustment of the fiscal relations between the provinces and the Central Government is a pivotal factor in the reunification of the country and a liberal increase in the Customs duties, accompanied by the abolition of likin, would constitute the share which the Powers should take in the solution of China's difficulties.

ANOTHER DIPLOMAT ON BRITISH INTEREST.

A contributor to the *Sunday Times*, under the cognomen of "A Diplomat," writes that Sir John Jordan, who has even say her sole, interest in Chinese affairs, apart from the safeguarding of British property and life, and general considerations of humanity, is a trade interest. Her outlook in this regard differs somewhat from that of other nationalistic writers. Great Britain should be in a position to view political events in China with more detachment than others. Unfortunately, detachment, in the case of diplomacy and officialdom, is too often synonymous with indifference.

Until now, the impression created by the attitude of the Government and the Foreign Office is that the present struggle in the neighbourhood of Shanghai is nothing but the usual local feud between neighbouring and rival Tsuchuns, or provincial Governors. No series and concerted action with other Powers, beyond the indispensable precautionary measures at the obvious danger-spot, has been taken, or even considered, in London, and, in view of the small degree of latitude now allowed our Ambassadors and Ministers abroad, the British Minister at Peking is unlikely to make the first move in this sense. The initiative, however, may come from his American colleague.

A SOVIET SCHEME.

There are foreign elements which are even more intent than internal elements upon the perpetuation of Chinese chaos. The Soviet has conceived a vast plan for the Bolshevisation of China, by leading its support overt or covert, to its various fomenters of anarchy. Its representative at Peking seeks to bully concessions and privileges out of the feeble Central Government. Meanwhile, its agents at Canton openly subsidise Sun Yat Sen, who had appealed in turn, but vainly, to the British, Americans, and Japanese for a war-chest, when the Bolshevists came to his rescue with a small but valued contribution. Soviet emissaries, at one time, even made overtures to Chang Tso Lin, which were repulsed; after the Manchurian Dictator had ascertained what Bolshevism meant, he had wrought for Mongolia. What is clear is that if things are allowed to drift any longer in China the extension of civil war, by intercepting and paralysing the chief ways of communication, will kill foreign and British trade for years. It is a sad commentary upon the Washington Conference of 1922, possibly the reciprocal distrust of each other's motives by American and Japan has tended to prevent either from assuming the lead in the great task of facilitating, by some means or other, Chinese re-union. If so, Great Britain should boldly assume that lead.

POWERS AND INTERVENTION.

The movement in favour of a pacific intervention by the Powers in China is rapidly gaining ground both in America and in this country, states a diplomatic correspondent. It is, of course, not easy to formulate the exact line which should be adopted, but the following ideas have been propounded in one competent quarter.

Let it be recognised at once that China is too vast and too heterogeneous in language and population to lend herself to a system of highly centralised administration. As a matter of fact, under the Manchurian dynasty there was always a system of extensive decentralisation, vested in the persons of the provincial Governors. On the other hand, from the standpoint of foreign relations, defence, customs, and finance, the restoration of customs and finance, the restoration of Chinese unity is essential. A Monarchy might facilitate this restoration more easily than a Republican Constitution. But this is a matter for China, and not foreigners to decide; and, besides, a Republic is well adapted to a compromise in the sense of Federal Government.

PROTECTION FOR BELGIANS.

The British Government has given a prompt affirmative to the request of the Belgian Government that in case of need the Belgian colony at Shanghai might be allowed to take refuge on British war-ships.

SHUT OUT BY DOGMA.

WHY MEN DO NOT ATTEND CHURCH.

"There are many who, like myself, are kept away from existing churches by dogma, they cannot countenance. Perhaps many more are hostile because they regard churches as hotbeds of superstition." "The problem for the churches was thus stated by Professor J. S. Haldane, brother of the Lord Chancellor, in an address on "Biology and Religion," given on August 28th to the conference of Modern Churches at Oxford. Professor Haldane said that if he thought this country could get on equally well without churches, he would not care what was taught in them, but he did not think so. The churches, could not afford to be hampered by unintelligible beliefs, which were mainly materialistic accretions of Christianity. Religion has "no use for rickety defences." "Latter-day progress in biology, he asserted, had made the existence of spiritual reality in the sense implied in religion seem more and more shadowy. "Yet," said the professor, scientific investigation is just part of the struggle in which spiritual reality manifests itself, and the realisation of this brings science, particularly pure science, very near to religion."

The engagement is announced between Capt. John Digdale Miles, the Royal Scots, eldest son of Mr. John Adams Miles, J.P., and Mrs. Miles of Park House, Addlestone, Surrey, and formerly of Ardmiddle, Turiff, Aberdeenshire, and Marion, elder daughter of the late Mr. William Henry Boyd, and Mrs. Boyd, now Mrs. George L. Finch, of Shanghai, China, and widow of Howard St. Clair Nazzari, of Shanghai. Capt. Miles is at present studying Chinese at the British Legation, Peking, and the marriage is intended to take place in China in November.

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LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

"LONDON MARU" ... Tuesday, 4th Nov.
Rio DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown.

"MEXICO MARU" ... Wednesday, 22nd Oct.
"CHICAGO MARU" ... Monday, 24th Nov.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.
"AMUR MARU" (Calls at Penang) ... Monday, 20th Oct.
"SHINNO MARU" (Calls at Penang) ... Thursday, 23rd Oct.
"ALPS MARU" (Calls at Penang) ... Tuesday, 4th Nov.

BANGKOK via SAIGON.
"BUSHO MARU" ... Saturday, 1st Nov.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
"HAGUE MARU" ... Sunday, 24th Oct.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER via Shanghai and Japan Ports.

"ALABAMA MARU" ... Wednesday, 22nd Oct.
NEW YORK via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama.

"ALASKA MARU" (From Kobe) ... Wednesday, 19th Oct.
JAPAN PORTS.

"OZEBES MARU" ... Wednesday, 16th Oct.
"INDO MARU" ... Tuesday, 19th Oct.
"ALABAMA MARU" ... Wednesday, 22nd Oct.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 13th Oct., 11 a.m.

"KAJO MARU" ... Sunday, 19th Oct., 11 a.m.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.
"KOTSU MARU" ... Friday, 10th Oct., 10 a.m.

TAKAO & KEELUNG.
"BUSHO MARU" ... Thursday, 18th Oct.

For further particulars please apply to—
OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA
M. TAKEUCHI, Manager.

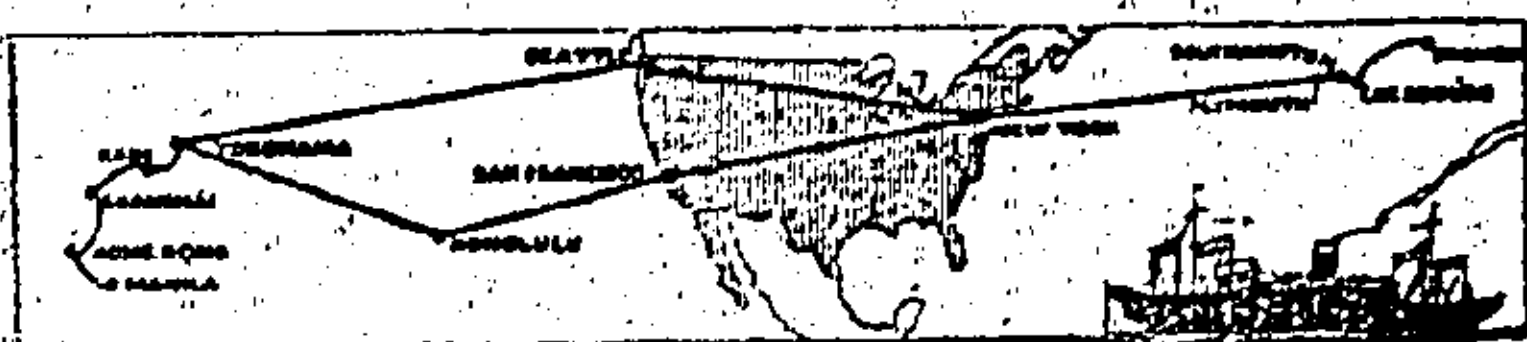
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TJIMANOEK	BATAVIA	12th Oct.	14th Oct.	BATAVIA
TJILAWONG	JAPAN	17th Oct.	18th Oct.	MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA
TJIPANAS	SHANGHAI	17th Oct.	18th Oct.	JAVA
TJIKINI	JAVA	18th Oct.	22nd Oct.	SHANGHAI
TJIKARANG	BATAVIA	19th Oct.	23rd Oct.	SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA
TJISONDARI	NORTH CHINA	23rd Oct.	25th Oct.	JAVA via BATAVIA
TJIKANDI	JAPAN	3rd Nov.	5th Nov.	BATAVIA
TJIKINI	SHANGHAI	8th Oct.	10th Oct.	MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA
TJIBODAS	JAVA via SHANGHAI	9th Oct.	11th Oct.	AMOY & SHANGHAI

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TERRIBLE TRAGEDY ON BROOKLANDS TRACK.

DARIO RESTA'S FATE.

SMASH AT 118 MILES PER HOUR.

The motor-racing world has lost one of its best known and most brilliant men by the death of Dario Resta, who was killed on September 3rd at Brooklands while attempting to break the present speed records up to fifty kilometres.

Resta was a familiar figure at Brooklands, where he had been practising and racing hundreds of times. He was driving a brand new Sunbeam two-litre racing car of the Grand Prix model. On the previous day he went for a practice spin over the course, taking with him his son, aged 12. On Sept. 3rd he was accompanied by William Perkins, the Sunbeam Company's mechanic.

As Resta's intention to try to break the records was known in motoring circles, there were many witnesses of the tragedy, both on the grand stand and scattered about the course, which is nearly three miles in circumference.

The accident, which happened at 11.20 a.m., occurred on the north side of the course, at a spot known as the "railway straight," which extends between the banking of Seven Arches and the Sewage Farm. The track, which is there a dead level, is separated from the rough ground between it and the railway line by post and rail fencing, flanked by all corrugated iron sheeting. When the car had reached the "straight," on the fourth round, and was travelling at the rate of 118 miles an hour, according to an eye-witness who was near the scene at the time, the tyre on the off hind wheel burst, causing the car to skid to the right. This witness added: "He was a magnificent driver, for he instantly shut off the engine and applied his brakes, but the car struck the posts by the side of the track, crashed through the iron fencing, and tore it away for a width of about 30ft. The impact was so great that the iron sheets were twisted into all manner of shapes and scattered to the right and left of the car, which forged ahead for about another 30ft., through the rank grass, and burst into flames."

TERRIBLE INJURIES.

Many of those who had been watching the race rushed to the spot and found Resta lying between the demolished fence and the car, with shocking injuries, to his head, the upper portion of which had been completely smashed, apparently by contact with the iron sheeting, and portions of the head were found scattered about on the grass. The twisted iron lying on the ground also bore witness to the terrible nature of his injuries. The right foot and sock, with the top of the big toe, had been wrenched off his foot.

Perkins, the mechanic, escaped with comparatively light injuries. His clothing caught fire from the burning car, but through rolling in the rank grass he extinguished the flames. He struggled to his feet, and in half-dazed voice said, "Where am I?" He was able to walk to the track, but he was promptly placed in the motor ambulance which had been hurried to the scene and taken to Weybridge Cottage Hospital, where he lost consciousness for a time. He was found to be suffering from shock and extensive burns on the back, hands, and right arm, which will necessitate his being in hospital several days. The body of Resta was conveyed in the ambulance to the mortuary to await an inquest.

The car was completely destroyed, and was a mass of twisted and blackened metal work.

"THE SPEED KING."

Dario Resta, who was not quite 40 years of age, had achieved world-wide fame as a racing motorist and was as great a favourite on the racing tracks of America, where he was known as "The Speed King," as was the case in England and on the Continent. A cool driver, with a fine judgment of pace, and quick ability to seize opportunities as they offered, he had won nearly all the classic events in the motor-racing world. He held the 500 miles world's record with an average speed of 97.59 miles per hour and the world's record for 300 miles at 102.8 miles per hour. Of Italian parentage, he was educated in London, and did all his early racing on Brooklands, which he considered, in the light of his experience in later years, as so wide and safe as to call for hardly any driving skill compared with the steeply-banked tracks in America.

One of the narrowest escapes he ever had was when driving against De Palma in a 500 mile race. They ran neck and neck for the latter half of the distance, and with only a few laps to go Resta snatched the lead. As he did so his car skidded completely round and was only just missed by the other competitor. Resta quickly regained control of his machine and was only beaten by a narrow margin.

SCAPA SALVAGE.

Messrs. Cox and Danks, the London firm which is salvaging the twenty-four sunken German destroyers at Scapa Flow, are making good progress with the work.

The first destroyer was raised on August 1st, the second on August 13th, and the third on August 20th. The actual work of lifting one boat takes a little over a week, but the huge floating dock once a German submarine dock takes several days to be towed to and from the company's headquarters at Queensborough. A representative of the firm outlined how the work is done.

"The exact position of the destroyer is known by the charts," he said. "The two pontoons, which are equipped with hauling-gear and machine-ships, are towed by tugs to the place where the destroyer lies. The divers then go down and pass ten wire 8-inch ropes under the vessel."

"When the destroyer is hauled up and fastened between the two docks, two or three tugs take the whole in tow to the shore, about two miles away."

(Continued on next Column.)

WEATHER REPORT

October 9th at 17.25.—Warning to Hongkong, East Ports, &c.—A severe typhoon within 60 miles of Lat. 21 deg. N. Long. 119 deg. E. moving N.W.
October 9th at 16.30.—Local signal No. 1 hoisted.

October 9th at 17.45.—Pressure has increased considerably over N. Luzon and the Balingtang Channel and slightly to moderately over Japan; it has decreased moderately over Formosa and the adjacent China Coast.

The typhoon is situated about 120 miles east of (Trabes Shoal) moving N.W. and threatens the coast between Hongkong and Swatow. Shanghai warnings 9th at 15.00.—A severe typhoon within 60 miles in Lat. 21 deg. N. Long. 119 deg. E. moving N.W. Recd. 9th 10.44.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, Oct. 9th 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 98.48 inches, against an average of 78.23 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, Oct. 10th is as follows:—
District: Formosa Channel N. to N.E. gale.
N.E. wind, fresh to strong; a gale; cloudy, rain.

Hongkong to Gap Rock do.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock do.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan do.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, October 9th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 8 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.73	29.69	29.60
Temperature	83	75	82
Humidity	63	68	89
Wind Direction	ESE	NNE	North
Force	4	2	2
Weather	h	R	O
Rain	0.0	0.00	0.00
Highest open-air Temperature on 8th			83
Lowest open-air Temperature on 9th			73

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From Oct. 10th to 16th, 1924.

Days of Month	Days of Month	High WATER		Low WATER	
		H'kong Standard Time	Height	H'kong Standard Time	Height
Fri. 10	10	7 14	7 0	1 1	4 1
Satur. 11	11	8 24	8 1	1 59	3 3
Sun. 12	12	9 34	9 0	2 33	2 4
Mon. 13	13	10 44	10 0	3 33	1 5
Tues. 14	14	11 54	11 0	4 33	0 6
Wed. 15	15	12 54	12 0	5 33	0 7
Thur. 16	16	1 54	1 0	6 33	0 8

Even then considerable time is taken up by the removal of the ropes. The actual lifting time of one destroyer, including both journeys of the floating docks, is 13 or 14 days, if good weather prevails.

"The destroyers are in most cases draped with seaweed, and are only fit for breaking up. The value of the steel, wood, and fittings will more than compensate us for the time and labour used."

No definite period could be stated for the completion of the work. When the time comes to lift the larger vessels, such as the *Hindenburg* and the *Seydlitz*, individual attention will have to be paid to each.

The report that Messrs. Cox and Danks have decided to acquire the large floating dock which has lain at anchor at Gareloch since 1914 is denied.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.			
TIEN-TSIN	... "CHIPSANG"	... Saturday, 11th Oct.	Noon
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	... "TAKSANG"	... Sunday, 12th Oct.	10 a.m.
MANILA	... "LESANG"	... Monday, 13th Oct.	11 a.m.
KOBE via MOJI	... "LAISANG"	... Monday, 13th Oct.	Noon
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	... "HOSANG"	... Monday, 13th Oct.	2 p.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	... "HOPSANG"	... Monday, 13th Oct.	5 p.m.
SANDAKAN	... "MAUSANG"	... Tuesday, 14th Oct.	1 p.m.
TRINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	... "WAISHING"	... Thursday, 18th Oct.	10 a.m.
SEANGHAI via SWATOW	... "FOOSHING"	... Sunday, 19th Oct.	10 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	... "MINGSANG"	... Sunday, 19th Oct.	10 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	... "HANGSANG"	... Tuesday, 21st Oct.	10 a.m.
KOBE via SHANGHAI & MOJI	... "KUTSANG"	... Tuesday, 21st Oct.	Noon

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

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"GLENGARRY"	... 14th Oct.	"GLENGARRY"	... 13th Nov.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"GLENNAP"	... 30th Oct.	"GLENNAP"	... 5th Dec.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"CARMARTHENSHIRE"	... 13th Nov.			

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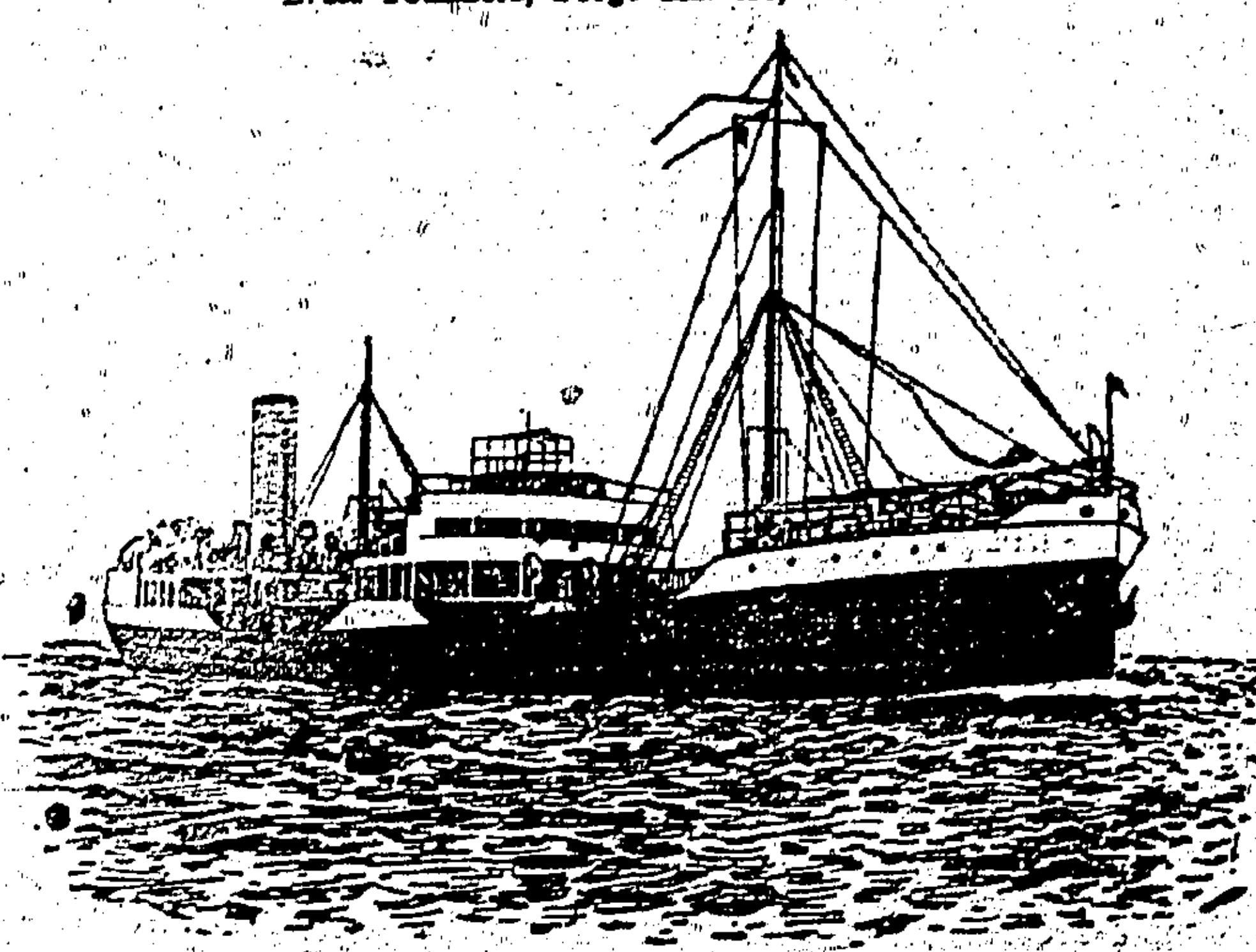
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

October 8th.

Carl Legien, German str., 3,707 tons, Capt. F. Porzelius, from Hamburg, which port she left on August 11th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon—Reuter, Hapag-Lloyd & Co.

Dot Canton, Chilean str., 200 tons, Capt. Leung Long, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at Sai Kung Wharf—Hong On & Co.

Tengo Maru, Japanese str., 6,277 tons, Capt. M. Jin, from San Francisco and Shanghai, which port she left on September 8th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 1—T.K.K.

West Viger, American str., 3,517 tons, Capt. J. N. Ross, from Hankow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 1—Arnhold & Co.

October 9th.

Generalhulch, British str., 1,431 tons, Capt. Wm. Clarke, from Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 1—Sung Soon Hong.

Hollis, British str., 1,114 tons, Capt. S. J. Lynch, from Saigon, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 1—W. F. S. S.

Rosy, British str., 1,359 tons, Capt. N. W. van Oortlandt, from Bangkok and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 1—J. M. & Co.

Hav, Norwegian str., 720 tons, Capt. S. Gundersen, from Sama Bay, with a cargo of salt, lying at buoy No. 1—Thoresen & Co.

Hydrant, British str., 301 tons, Capt. W. Brown, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Chiu On wharf—Chiu On S.S. Co.

Lisbon Maru, Japanese str., 4,307 tons, Capt. S. Kimura, from Manila, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 1—N.Y.K.

Kendama, British str., 1,051 tons, Capt. Gifford, from Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 1—B. & S.

Sinkiang, British str., 1,010 tons, Capt. J. A. McCulloch, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 1—B. & S.

Satung, British str., from Canton, lying at buoy No. 1—B. & S.

Tan Olan, Dutch str., 2,850 tons, Capt. R. O. Iron, from Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 1—J.M.C.

West O'Rowe, American str., 3,343 tons, Capt. R. Wilson, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 1—Arnhold & Co.

Wong Shik Kung, Chilean str., 1,602 tons, Capt. R. M. de la Sala, from Saigon, with a cargo of rice, lying at buoy No. 1—Kung Chung S.S. Co.

CLEARANCES.

October 9th.

Carl Legien for Shanghai.

Empress of Australia for Shanghai.

Glensheen for Shanghai.

Hakodite Maru for Moji.

Hav for Canton.

Lisbon Maru for Keelung.

Nechung for Canton.

Pheunpheng for Saigon.

President Jefferson for Manila.

Shant for Amoy.

Sinkiang for Canton.

Satung for Hoibow.

Satung for Shanghai.

Tecumseh for Singapore.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* left Nagasaki on October 9th at 6 a.m. and due at Shanghai to-day, October 10th at 9.20 a.m.

The s.s. *President Taft* (P.M.), sailed from Shanghai for Hongkong on October 8th, and is due at Hongkong on October 11th. She will sailing for Manila on October 12th at noon.

The s.s. *President Wilson* (P.M.), sailed from Honolulu for Yokohama on October 8th.

The s.s. *President Cleveland* (P.M.), sailed from Yokohama for San Francisco via Honolulu on October 2nd, and is due at Honolulu on October 11th.

The s.s. *Lake Fielding* (P.M.), arrived at Shanghai from Hongkong on October 2nd.

The s.s. *Lake Gilpea* (P.M.), arrived at Rangoon from Calcutta on October 4th.

The s.s. *Liberator* (Tampa) is due at Hongkong on or about October 17th.

The s.s. *Ethan Allen* (Tampa), is due to arrive at Hongkong from Amoy on October 27th.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Ali Maru (N.Y.K.), due October 16th.

Busho Maru (O.S.K.), due October 11th.

Celeste Maru (O.S.K.), due October 14th.

Diomed (Blue Funnel), due November 21st.

Empress of Asia due October 15th.

Fushimi Maru (N.Y.K.), due November 3rd.

Helena (Blue Funnel), due October 11th.

Lycan (Blue Funnel), due October 19th.

Mentor (Blue Funnel), due October 18th.

Ningchow (Blue Funnel), due October 15th.

Onja (Blue Funnel), due November 1st.

Phenix (Blue Funnel), due October 29th.

President Adams (Dollar), due November 10th.

President Grant (Admiral Oriental), due October 20th.

President Hayes (Dollar), due October 13th.

Shwa Maru (N.Y.K.), due October 20th.

Tecumseh (Blue Funnel), due November 12th.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
Buenos Aires via Singapore, etc.	Awa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 7th Nov.
New York & Boston	Moorea Prince	Brit.	Princes Line	On 20th Nov.
Boston & New York via Suez	Marylochus	Brit.	The Bank Line, Limited	On 11th inst.
San Francisco via Suez & Jap. Ports & H'k.	President Taft	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 23rd inst.
San Francisco, etc.	West Chopaka	Am.	Strathers & Barry	On 14th inst.
Victoria & Vancouver via J. Ports	Empress Australia	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O.S. & A.	On 10th inst.
Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver via J. Ports	Iyo Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 15th inst.
Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver via J. Ports	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 22nd inst.
Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver via J. Ports	Butterfield & Swire	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 13th inst.
Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver via J. Ports	Admiral Oriental Line	Am.	Admiral Oriental Line	On 18th inst.
Seattle & Victoria via Suez & Yokohama	1. & C. B. & A. L.	Am.	1. & C. B. & A. L.	On 18th inst.
Marshall, London, Antwerp & Rotterdam	Amboise	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 18th inst.
Marshall, etc.	Chantilly	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 18th inst.
Marshall, etc.	Portbos	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 18th inst.
Marshall, London, Antwerp via Singapore, etc.	Atsuta Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 22nd inst.
Marshall, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg	City of Glasgow	Brit.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 4th Nov.
Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow	Tyden	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 18th inst.
Genoa, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Bremen, etc.	Triet	Brit.	Molochs & Co.	On 18th inst.
Genoa, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg	Hebana	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 18th inst.
London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 4th Nov.
London, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp, etc.	Glenogle	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 24th inst.
London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	Oostkerk	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lin	On 31st inst.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Bremen	Triet	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	About 15th inst.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Hamburg	Tamba Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 11th inst.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Hamburg	Hosang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 13th inst.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Hamburg	Takuma	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 2nd Nov.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Hamburg	Schida	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 20th inst.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Hamburg	Cardinia	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 25th Nov.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Hamburg	Van Oloon	Brit.	Java-China-Japan-Lin	On 10th inst.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Hamburg	Peria	Brit.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	On 6th Nov.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Hamburg	Huichow	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 15th inst.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Hamburg	Taiwa Maru	Jap.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	About 17th inst.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Hamburg	Chukwa Maru	Jap.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	About 17th inst.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Hamburg	Jaussang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Hamburg	Yoshino Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 29th inst.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Hamburg	St. Albans	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 10th inst.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Hamburg	Taiwan Maru	Jap.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	On 14th inst.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Hamburg	Waikang	Brit.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 16th inst.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Hamburg	Malwa	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 18th inst.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Hamburg	Karmala	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 1st Nov.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Hamburg	Talma	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 23rd inst.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Hamburg	Duschesa D'Avola	Brit.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	About 30th inst.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Hamburg	Tjmanok	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lin	About 14th inst.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Hamburg	Eastern	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 23rd inst.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Hamburg	Talma	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 3rd Dec.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Hamburg	Isla de Pansy	Jap.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	On 15th inst.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Hamburg	Celebes Maru	Jap.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	On 11th inst.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Hamburg	Cardinia	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	About 18th inst.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Hamburg	Taiwan Maru	Jap.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	On 26th inst.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Hamburg	Jaussang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 10th inst.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Hamburg	Kingman	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 14th inst.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Hamburg	Kaljan	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 18th inst.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Hamburg	Hai-Ning	Brit.	Douglas Lafrank & Co.	On 17th inst.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Hamburg	Hai-foong	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O.S. & A.	On 16th inst.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Hamburg	Empress Asia	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 13th inst.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Hamburg	Loosea	Brit.	Admiral Oriental Line	On 31st inst.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Hamburg	Frederic Grant	Am.	Admiral Oriental Line	On 31st inst.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Hamburg	C. Lopez y Lopez	Span.	Botelho Bros.	On 30th inst.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Hamburg	West Coast	Brit.	Strathers & Barry	On 30th inst.

PASSENGERS.

Per s.s. *Hydrant*, from Swatow, on October 8th—Mr. and Mrs. L. Saravalla, and Mr. R. Souza.

Per s.s. *Carl Legien*, on August 8th—For Hongkong: Mr. L. Abbot, Mr. J. Huepden, Mr. Carl Meyer, Mr. B. Schief, Mr. E. Groebe, Mrs. Joh. In transit: Dr. J. Buhl, Mr. A. Benkieser, Master R. Burkowski, Mrs. G. Bunge, Dr. Goldschmidt, Miss Amy Gruebler, Mr. Th. Huok, Mr. A. Johannsen, Mr. W. Kuepper, Mr. H. Ludwig, Mrs. Marini-Bertolo, Miss A. Sindile, Mr. R. Sedorff, Mr. H. Schmid, Mr. S. Imbrek, Mrs. E. Schwarzmann, Mr. and Mrs. N. Theodoli, and Miss V. Theodoli.

SHIPPING NOTES.

A Harbour Office notice states that the buoyage of the Tungshu Channel, Yangtze River, has been readjusted as follows:—

Corner Buoy has been moved, and from the new position of the buoy Plover Point Beacon bears S. 15deg. West, distant 2.01 miles.

Edge Buoy has been moved, and from the new position of the buoy Plover Point Beacon bears S. 7deg. W., distant 2.89 miles.

Band Buoy has been moved, and from the new position of the buoy Plover Point Beacon bears S. 11deg. E., distant 4 miles.

The characteristics of the buoys have not been changed.

OVERSEAS AGENTS' REPUTATION
D. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR THE
TREATMENT OF ALL THE
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE
ORGANS, AND OF THE
BILIOUS AFFECTIONS, AND
OF THE
D. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR THE
TREATMENT OF ALL THE
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE
ORGANS, AND OF THE
BILIOUS AFFECTIONS, AND
OF THE

TO THE PUBLISHER
"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"
1A, CHATER ROAD, HONGKONG.

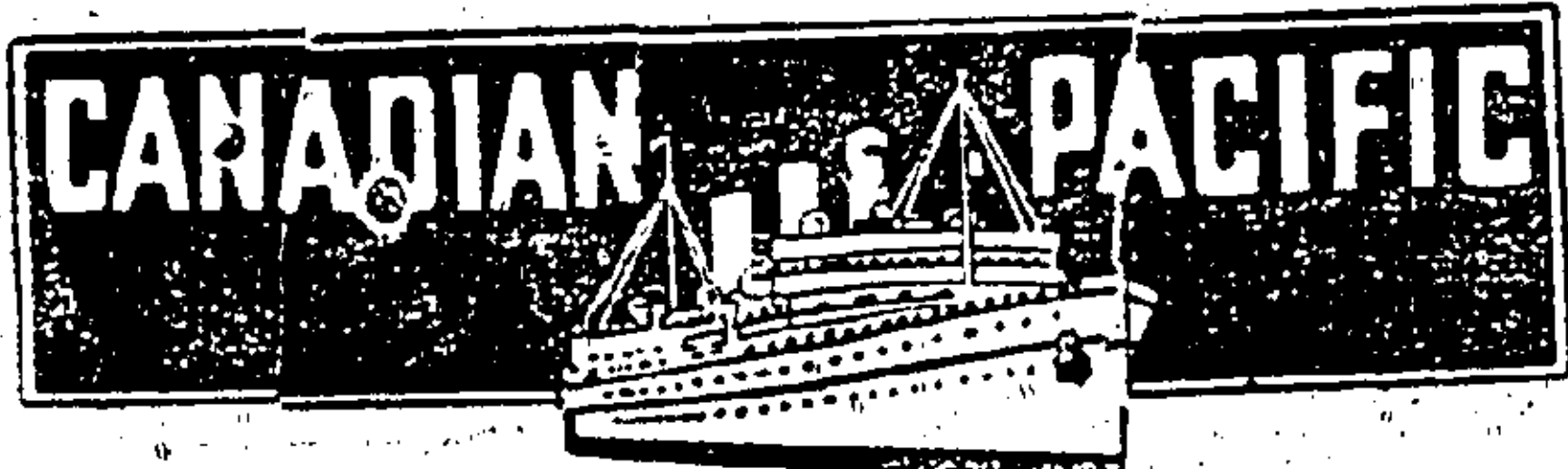
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Hongkong to England
via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver, Montreal & Quebec.
From Hongkong Due Vancouver Due Canada Due England
Empress Australia Oct. 10 Oct. 29 Empress France Nov. 5 Nov. 12
Empress Asia Oct. 23 Nov. 10 Empress Scotland Nov. 19 Nov. 26

Pacific Sailing schedule for Next Spring on application.
Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool.
Southampton, Glasgow, Belfast, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
Allotment of Cabins on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets sold.
Early reservation necessary.

Two Trans-continental Trains Daily.
Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments and Drawing Rooms.
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The EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA WILL SAIL FROM
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HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE
From Hongkong Due Manila From Manila Due Hongkong
Oct. 15 Oct. 17 EXPRESS ASIA Oct. 18 Oct. 20
Oct. 29 Oct. 31 EXPRESS CANADA Nov. 1 Nov. 3
Nov. 12 Nov. 14 EXPRESS BRISIA Nov. 15 Nov. 17

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HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE
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Regular Four-weekly Service between
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SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:
"OOSTERK" ... 31st October
"SCHIEDIJK" ... End of November

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:
"SCHIEDIJK" ... 21st October
"OOSTERK" ... 18th November
"OUDEKERK" ... 16th December

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MANAGING AGENTS—UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU

S.S. "PRESIDENT TAFT" ... Wednesday, October 22nd, at 10 a.m.
S.S. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN" ... Wednesday, November 5th, at 10 a.m.
S.S. "PRESIDENT WILSON" ... Wednesday, November 19th, at 10 a.m.

Sailing and Fare subject to Change Without Notice.

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FEATHER RIVER
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S.S. "PRESIDENT TAFT" ... Sunday, October 12th, at Noon.
S.S. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN" ... Sunday, October 26th, at Noon.
S.S. "PRESIDENT WILSON" ... Sunday, November 9th, at Noon.

For Full Information regarding Rates, Space, etc., Apply to—
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Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common points in U.S.A. and Canada.

Through passage rates to Europe via America G-2405, G-2420, G-2440
IYO MARU (Nagasaki Direct) ... Wednesday, 15th Oct., at D.L.
SHIZUOKA MARU ... Thursday, 4th Nov., at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore Ports.
ATSUTA MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Oct., at 11 a.m.
KASUMI MARU ... Wednesday, 27th Nov.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
MATSUYE MARU ... Monday, 10th Nov.
LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES & VALENCIA.

TSUSHIMA MARU ... Tuesday, 21st Oct.
TATIA MARU (Call Glasgow) ... Friday, 21st Nov.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila Ports.
YOSHINO MARU ... Wednesday, 15th Oct.
MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 13th Nov.

NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.
AWA MARU ... Friday, 7th Nov.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
TAMBA MARU ... Saturday, 11th Oct.
MORIOKA MARU ... Wednesday, 29th Oct.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
PENANG MARU ... Sunday, 12th Oct.
CSAKA MARU ... Saturday, 15th Oct.

JAVA & CALCUTTA via Batavia.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
MISHIMA MARU ... Monday, 12th Oct.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
WAKASA MARU ... Tuesday, 14th Oct.
AKI MARU ... Friday, 17th Oct.
SUWA MARU ... Tuesday, 21st Oct.

For further information, apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone: Central Nos. 292, 293 & 2423. Y. YAMAMOTO, Manager.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN.

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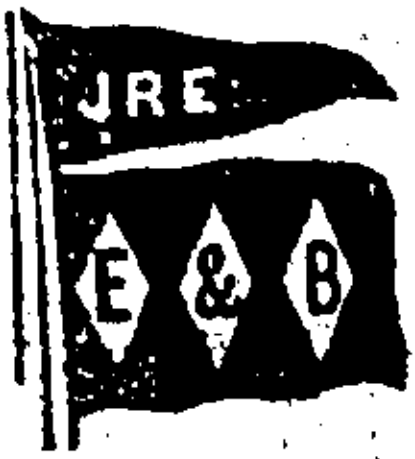
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GENOA, ANTWERP,
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG,
AND BREMEN
VIA MANILA, SINGAPORE,
BATAVIA, COLOMBO AND
PORT SAID.

"TRIER" ... 17th October

ELLERMAN &
BUCKNALL



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COMPANY, LTD.

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"CITY OF GLASGOW" 15th Nov. Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Hamburg & Bremen

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CITY OF LAHORE" 18th Oct. Shanghai and Japan.
"CITY OF LAHORE" 1st Nov. Marseilles, London, etc.
"CITY OF KARACHI" 29th Jan. Do.
"CITY OF KARACHI" 1st March Do.
"CITY OF KARACHI" 11th April Do.
"TRAFFORD HALL" 11th April Do.

* "A" Class. † "B" Class.

FARES TO LONDON.

1st Class "A" £28. "B" £24. 1st Class 2nd Class "A" £42. "B" £34.
Cargo Steamer, Saloon Passage—£68.

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Sailings from Hongkong

"EURYLOCHUS" via Suez Canal 11th Oct.
"CITY OF RANGOON" via Suez Canal 21st Oct.
"COSMO" via Suez Canal 31st Oct.
"CALOCHAS" via Suez Canal 10th Nov.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

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AMBOISE	11th Sept.	13th Oct.	18th Oct.
CHANTILLY	11th Sept.	13th Oct.	25th Oct.
PORTHOS	11th Sept.	13th Oct.	9th Nov.
AMAZONE	11th Sept.	13th Oct.	23rd Nov.
ANGKOR	11th Sept.	13th Oct.	7th Dec.
ANGERS	11th Sept.	13th Oct.	21st Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).
A Class (1st Class) 2 95. 0s. 0d. B Class (1st Class) 2 63. 0s. 0d.
B Class (2nd Class) 2 68. 0s. 0d. STEAMERS 2nd 2 60. 0s. 0d.

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Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

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(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

SHANGHAI	10th Oct. at 5 p.m.
HAIPHONG	14th Oct. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	17th Oct. at 1 p.m.

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S.S. "CELTIC PRINCE" 1st December.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
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S.S.	Tone	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MORRA"	10,911	18th Oct. Noon	Marseilles & London
"PESHAWUR"	7,334	19th Oct.	Mars., London, Antwerp & B'way.
"SICILIA"	6,813	29th Oct.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KASHEGAR"	8,005	1st Nov.	Mars., London & Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,941	15th Nov.	Marseilles & London
"SARDINIA"	6,884	25th Nov.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KARMALA"	9,098	29th Nov.	Mars., London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	12th Dec.	Marseilles & London
"SOUHAN"	6,896	24th Dec.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KHYA"	9,135	27th Dec.	Marseilles, L'don. & A'werp
1925:			
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	10th Jan.	Marseilles & London
"SICILIA"	6,813	21st Jan.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KALYAN"	9,118	24th Jan.	Mars., London & Antwerp.
"MORRA"	10,911	7th Feb.	Marseilles & London
"KASHMIR"	8,993	21st Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MALWA"	10,941	7th Mar.	Marseilles & London
"KASHGAR"	8,005	21st Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MANTUA"	10,902	4th Apr.	Marseilles & London
"KARMALA"	9,098	18th Apr.	Mars., L'don. & A'werp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	2nd May	Marseilles & London

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TAKADA"	8,948	2nd Nov.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TALMA"	10,000	11th Nov.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,000	22nd Nov.	do.
"TAKLIWA"	8,500	1st Dec.	do.
"TAIREA"	8,500	7th Dec.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	29th Oct.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"EASTERN"	4,000	26th Nov.	Lahad, Kowloon, Brisbane,
"ARAFURA"	4,000	31st Dec.	Sydney & Melbourne.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"MALWA"	10,941	18th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TALMA"	10,000	23rd Oct.	Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,993	1st Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"EASTERN"	4,000	1st Nov.	Moji & Kobe.
"SARDINIA"	6,884	1st Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TILAWA"	10,000	8th Nov.	Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	15th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KHYA"	9,135	29th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SOUHAN"	6,896	29th Nov.	do.
"TAKLIWA"	8,500	2nd Dec.	Moji & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	4,000	6th Dec.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	12th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TAKADA"	8,948	15th Dec.	Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,118	27th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SICILIA"	6,813	27th Dec.	do.
1925:			
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Jan.	Moji & Kobe.
"MORRA"	10,911	10th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,993	24th Jan.	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	7th Feb.	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,005	21st Feb.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,902	7th Mar.	do.
"KARMALA"	9,098	21st Mar.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	3rd Apr.	do.
"KHYA"	9,135	17th Apr.	do.
"MORRA"	10,911	1st May	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Rangoon must delay their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

23, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Agents.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports	Steamers	Date of Departure
SWATOW, SINGAPORE & BANGKOK	"KINGSTON"	On 10th Oct. 8 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 11th Oct. Noon
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SINGKIANG"	On 12th Oct. 2.30 p.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	"PEAN"	On 12th Oct. 2.30 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 14th Oct. 11 a.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"TAMING"	On 14th Oct. 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 14th Oct. 2.30 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 15th Oct. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SZECHEN"	On 18th Oct. 2.30 p.m.
SHANGHAI & NEWCHOWANG	"HUPEH"	On 18th Oct. 2.30 p.m.
HOIHOW & BANGKOK	"CHENAN"	On 19th Oct. 10 a.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 21st Oct. Noon
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGTUNG"	On 21st Oct. 2.30 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—Excellent Saloon accommodation with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Yokohama, Tuesday (via Amoy) Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tsingtao). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

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CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong about	Sails for Manila, Port Banga & Ana. Pura about
"TAIYUAN"	5th October	19th October, 2.30 p.m.
"CHANGSHA"	2nd November	8th November

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

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FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via SUEZ.

S.S. "DACE CASTLE" Sails 12th November.
S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE" Sails 9th December.

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BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (Fiume).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO
GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND
DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE
£66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" Sails about 30th October.
S.S. "GERANIA" Sails about 23rd November.
S.S. "ROSANDRA" Sails about 30th November.
S.S. "NUMIO" Sails about 2nd December.
S.S. "VENEZIA" Sails about 30th December.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "PERSIA" Sails about 6th November.
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" Sails about 7th December.
S.S. "GERANIA" Sails about 31st December.

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TO MANILA, CEBU AND ZAMBOANGA.
U.S.S. "WEST JESTER" Due Hongkong 20th Oct.
U.S.S. "WEST JESTER" Leave Hongkong 21st Oct.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

For CANTON

S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" on or about 13th Oct.

For HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi

S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" on or about 17th Oct.

For KERLUNG via Swatow & Amoy

S.S. "CHUKWA MARU" on or about 17th Oct.

For further particulars, please apply to—

Branch Office: S. MITAHAI, ASHIDA,
No. 27, Bonham Strand West,
Tel. Central No. 166.

Top Floor King's Building,
Tel. Central No. 140 & 4457.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
Australia, Japan and Shanghai	Tokoh Maru	10th Oct.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	Pres. Taft	11th Oct.
Europe via Nippon (Letters and papers, London, 11th Sept.)	Sarrafan	11th Oct.
Shanghai	Sun Ning	11th Oct.
Batavia	Tjimanock	12th Oct.
Australia and Manila	Mishima Maru	12th Oct.
Calcutta and Straits	Loisaka	13th Oct.
Canada, U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai	Emp. of Asia	13th Oct.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	Pres. Hayes	14th Oct.
Japan	Toshio Maru	14th Oct.
Saigon	Portos	14th Oct.
Manila	Pres. Jefferson	16th Oct.
Straits	Suca Maru	20th Oct.
Japan	Atsuta Maru	21st Oct.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Straits	Van Cloon	Friday, 10th, 8.00 A.M.
*Swatow, Amoy and *Formosa	Kotai Maru	8.00 A.M.
Saigon	Pheumpan	9.30 A.M.
Formosa	Lidon Maru	9.30 A.M.
Manila	West Niger	10.30 A.M.
Swatow	Hydrangea	3.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hui Ning	4.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Yingchow	Saturday, 11th, 10.30 A.M.
Saigon, *Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 14th Nov.—Ship sails on Sunday, 12th Oct., at 4 P.M.	Ambrose	Registration 4.15 P.M. Letters 5.00 P.M.
Fort Bayard, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Hanoi	5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Adikusa Maru	Sunday, 12th, 9.00 A.M.
Manila	Pres. Taft	9.00 A.M.
Japan	Mishima Maru	Monday, 13th, 9.00 A.M.
*Swatow and Bangkok	Hopang	9.00 A.M.
*Straits and Calcutta	Hopang	9.00 A.M.
*Manila	Loisaka	9.00 A.M.
Manila	Kuretsuka	9.00 A.M.
Straits and Egypt	Holmes	10.00 A.M.
Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America and *Straits via Victoria B.C. due Victoria, B.C., 4th Nov.	Philippines	Parcels, Registration Letters Noon
Manila, *Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 19th Nov.	Pres. Hayes	Tuesday, 14th, 8.30 A.M.
Bandakan	Manung	Noon
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Hui Hong	2.00 P.M.
Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island 26th Oct.	Yoshio Maru	Wednesday, 15th, 8.45 A.M.
Formosa, Shanghai and Japan	Igo Maru	Registration Letters 9.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, *Canada, *U.S.A., *Central & *South America, & *Europe via San Francisco—due San Francisco, 11th Nov.	Tengo Maru	Registration Letters 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Huifong	Friday, 17th, Noon
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central & South America and *EUROPE via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 6th Nov.	Pres. Jefferson	Parcels, 17th, 5.00 P.M. Registration Letters 8.00 A.M. Letters 8.30 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 14th Nov.	Morea	Parcels, 17th, 5.00 P.M. Registration Letters 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Java via Batavia	Titirion	10.00 A.M.
Japan	Ango Maru	10.00 A.M.
Java via Sourabaya	Titirion	Sunday, 19th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and Japan	Suen Maru	Tuesday, 21st, 10.30 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 22nd Nov.	Atsuta Maru	Wednesday, 22nd, 8.45 A.M. Letters 9.30 A.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

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LONDON SERVICE (DIRECT)

HELENUS ... 13th Oct. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
 PATROCLUS ... 21st Oct. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
 *DARDANUS ... 25th Oct. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
 THESEUS ... 3rd Nov. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
 *Calls at Oran.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE (DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS)

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 KEEMUN ... 1st Nov. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
 NINGCHOW ... 17th Nov. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE (VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA)

PHILOCTETES ... 13th Oct. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
 TALHYBIUS ... 8th Nov. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver

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EURYLOCHUS ... 11th Oct. Boston, New York, Baltimore via Suez
 CALOCHAS ... 10th Nov. Boston, New York, Baltimore via Suez
 AJAX ... 21st Nov. Boston, New York, Baltimore via Suez

PASSENGER SERVICE

MENTOR ... 16th Oct. Shanghai
 PATROCLUS ... 21st Oct. Singapore, Marseilles & London
 MENTOR ... 17th Nov. Singapore, Marseilles & London
 HECTOR ... 16th Dec. Singapore, Marseilles & London
 TEIRESIAS ... 29th Dec. Singapore, Marseilles & London
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COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

October 9th, 1924

On London—	Telegraphic Transfer ... 2/53
Bank Bills, on demand ... 2/5 11/18	
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ... 2/5	
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ... 2/5	
Credits, at 4 months' sight ... 2/5	
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight ... 2/5	
On Paris—	Bank Bills, on demand ... 1/6 1/2
Credits, 4 months' sight ... 1/6 1/2	
On New York—	Bank Bills, on demand ... 1/6 1/2
Credits, at 30 days' sight ... 1/6 1/2	
On Bombay—	Telegraphic Transfer ... 1/6 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ... 1/6 1/2	
On Calcutta—	Telegraphic Transfer ... 1/6 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ... 1/6 1/2	
On Shanghai—	Bank Bills, at sight ... nom.
Private, 30 days' sight ... 140 1/2	
On Yokohama—On demand ... 109	
On Manila—On demand ... 105 1/2	
On Singapore—On demand ... 144 1/2	
On Batavia—On demand ... nom.	
On Haiphong—On demand ... nom.	
On Saigon—On demand ... nom.	
On Hongkong—On demand ... 74 1/2	
Sovereign, Bank's Buying rate ... 750	
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael ... 47	
Bar Silver, per oz. ... 36	

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000
 Issued and Fully Paid-up ... \$20,000,000
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 Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$30,000,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.
 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1924. [27]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

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INTEREST on Deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 per cent. per annum.
 For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
 A. H. BARLOW, Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, 12nd September, 1924. [28]

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Paid-up Capital ... £2,000,000
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 A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.
 Hongkong, April 28th, 1924. [31]

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(TAIWAN GENRO.)

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 Capital (Paid-up) ... Yen 52,500,000
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 CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
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 Z. YAMAMOTO, Manager.
 Hongkong Branch,
 4, Des Voeux Road,
 Hongkong, 28th June, 1924.

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 Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.
 N. C. WILSON, Manager.
 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, February 11th, 1924. [30]

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 Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of Two per cent. per annum, on Savings Accounts Four per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
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 For 6 " " " 4 " "
 For 12 " " " 5 " "
 "KAN TONG PO," Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, March 18th, 1924. [24]

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 T. NISHIYAMA, Manager.
 Hongkong, 24th July, 1924. [39]

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TSUYEE PEI, Manager.

Hongkong, September 8th, 1921. [38]